THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,891—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
1st Mar.	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	7100	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	11000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
21st ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	...

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA", 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742 8
To London	,, 527 or	,, 528	,, 949-8 or	,, 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on a Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Glilhuber	1st Mar.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Ap'l
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Ap'l
Gablonz	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	6th Mar.
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th Ap'l

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY*.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
To London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 579 to 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	.. 525
To London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 683 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
To London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594*
To London Trieste and back via	,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN.

TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale de Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China ..	6017	N. Ginrocich	8th Mar. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co., 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	185	Mon. 3rd Mar.	11 a.m.*	P D. & C.M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 6th Mar.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2181	Friday 7th Mar.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

*Porebunber, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S. S. "Burjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Behrein, Bushire, Kowcit Mohomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 6th Mar.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 20th ,,
†Lindula	3358	,, 3rd April.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 17th ,,

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Sychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or any other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 22nd March

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straights Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st March, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	3 Mar..	1 Mar
City of Karachi ..	5566	15 ,,	..
City of Athens ..	5594	..	18 ,,
City of Vienna ..	4672	..	26 ,,
City of Marseilles ..	8800	..	5 April
City of Vienna ..	4672	9 April	..
*City of Lahore ..	6875	16 ,,	14 ,,
City of Benares ..	8973	..	23 ,,
†City of Agra ..	4808	4 May	..
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester ..	5551	..	15 ,,
City of York	7810	..	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	..	12 June
City of London ..	9000	..	19 July

*Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
†These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

NAMES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess, except "B" class

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE, except "B" class.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Thaiping
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,00
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tienstin
Hamburg	New York	Tsingtau
Hangkow	Pekin	Yokohama
Harbin	Penang	Yloilo
Hongkong	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, DShiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

PIANOS

Specially built for the climate of India, in a range of prices from the low priced domestic or popular piano to the refined and world-renowned instruments of not only high monetary value, but value in a marked degree of the highest musical qualities.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	Cash.	Payment in 12 months. per month	Payment in 24 months. per month.
The Cramer Upright Piano	Rs. 350	Rs. 32	Rs. 18
Marcks and Co. District Piano	,, 550	,, 50	,, 27
Otto Piano	,, 600	,, 54	,, 29
Gebruder Neumayer Piano	,, 650	,, 59	,, 32
Gerhard Adam Piano	,, 700	,, 64	,, 35
Marcks and Co.'s Overstrung Piano	,, 750	,, 68	,, 37
John Broadwood's Colonial Piano	,, 780	,, 71	,, 38
Richd. Lipp Vertical Piano	,, 825	,, 75	,, 41
Schiedmayer Vertical Piano	,, 950	,, 86	,, 47
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,, 950	,, 86	,, 47
Schiedmayer Overstrung Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Steinweg Overstrung Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Bluthner Vertical Piano	,, 1,100	,, 99	,, 55
Bluthner Overstrung Piano	,, 1,200	,, 109	,, 59
BABY GRANDS (3-legs).			
Richd. Lipp Baby Grand	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 122	Rs. 66
Steinweg Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Broadwood's Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Bluthner Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
Schiedmayer Baby Grand	,, 1,650	,, 150	,, 81
BOUDOIR GRANDS (3 legs).			
Richd. Lipp Grand	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 150	Rs. 81
Schiedmayer Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Steinweg Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Bluthner Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Broadwood Grand	,, 1,850	,, 168	,, 91
Bluthner Aliquot Grand	,, 2,000	,, 181	,, 98

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£300,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs,	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26. BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Enrebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchases and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares and receive same for custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 441. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA). LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

EASTER 1913.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED

SATIN EASTER EGGS,
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS,
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS,
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

WITH SWEETS

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000 OTTOMAN TREASURY BONDS.

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, are prepared to receive FREE OF COMMISSION, all subscriptions to the above Treasury Bonds.

L. COMBE, Manager,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that REGISTERED OFFICES of the CENTURY SPG. & MFG. Co., Ltd., have been REMOVED from "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, to "VILLA GHITA," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from 1st March 1913.

For the Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
C. N. WADIA & Coy.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1913.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1883.
THIRTY YEARS RUPEES 14,35,876-2-9.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1913, pay to the holders of Debentures of the above LOAN all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the said Trustees, in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M., on the said 31st day of March 1913, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid—Dated this 22nd day of January 1913.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for Kerosine Oil" are invited to reach the Agent's Office, Naulakha Post Office, Lahore, up to 12 noon on 13th March 1913 (at which date, time and place they will be opened) for the SUPPLY of the following KEROSINE OILS: No contractor or representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening Tenders, except the names of the contractors or firms, whose Tenders have been received.

1. 25,000 Cases of 150° flash point.
2. 5,000 Cases of 125° flash point.

Tenders should state clearly in their Tenders what brands they propose to supply. Delivery of the oils to be made in such instalments as the Railway may require.

2. The rates tendered should include all charges for storage in Port Trust Oil Godown at Karachi (Kiamari), and subsequent landing in wagons at Kiamari. Sufficient supplies must always be kept stored at the cost of suppliers in the Port Trust Godowns.

3. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.

4. No particular form of Tender is necessary, and Tender may be submitted by letter.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
20th February, 1913.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Scholl. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster, or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants Diary Wages Table, Reciper, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

Tel. No. 239. FIXED RATES.

BHISEY WAGLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,
GIRGAUM, GRANT ROAD MORTAR MILL, MANUFACTURERS.
Lime, Table-bricks, Mortar, Niru, Surti and Simpi Whitewash Quick-lime.
IMPORTERS.
Sand, Tandur and Shahabad Stones, and H Brand Cement, etc.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

THE NADIAD KAPADVANJ RAILWAY will be OPEN for the Carriage of Passengers and Goods on and from MARCH the 5th, 1913.

The following Trains will run :—

UP TRAINS.

Nadiad.....	Arr. ...	8—45	17—30.
Kapadvanj...	Dep. ...	5—45	14—30.

DOWN TRAINS.

Nadiad.....	Dep. ...	9—45	19—30.
Kapadvanj...	Arr. ...	12—45	22—30.

For further information see printed Tariffs, Timetables, etc., available at the Stations and at the office of the Undersigned.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Managing Agents,
GUZERAT RAILWAYS,
Home Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have, THIS DAY, AUTHORISED Mr. COLIN TEMPLE MACLAREN to sign our Firm's Name per procuration.

DRENNAN & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1913.

INDORE STATE P. W. D.

THE following MOTOR-CARS are FOR SALE. These Cars are old, but still serviceable:—

1. SUNBEAM MOTOR-CAR, 20 H.P., 4 Cylinder, 1906 Pattern, 880 by 120 Tyres, Chain drive, 5 Seated, Hood, 4 Lamps, tools, etc.

2. DARRACQUES MOTOR-CARS, 10-12 H.P., 4 Cylinder, 1911 Pattern, 760 by 90 Tyres, 4 Seated, Hood, Lamps, tools, etc.

What offers?

For particulars apply to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
Indore State, Indore, C.I.
Indore, 20th February, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of Utilizing the blood produced in the Bandora Slaughter Houses, for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, 13th March, 1913.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, (one hundred), to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or Public Securities and to bear no interest in the former case, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of Markets.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 27th February, 1913.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY,

GRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ...	5	0	2	do.
Davoe's Brilliant 125 deg	4	12	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	12	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg...	4	12	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand. 125° (in tins)	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins).....	4	3	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 9-30 P.M.,
AND
SATURDAY, MARCH 8TH, at 5 P.M.

The World's Greatest Trio of Instrumentalists

LEO JANAND MISCHEL. CHERNIAVSKY

have, by Special request, rearranged their present tour to enable them to play

FAREWELL CONCERTS IN BOMBAY,

on the above dates.

THE SPECIAL AFTERNOON CONCERT,

ON MARCH 8TH, is given to enable children and those living in the suburbs to hear these World-Famous virtuosi of the piano, violin & cello.

Boxes from Rs. 10 to 30. Dress Circle, Rs. 3
Stalls, Rs. 5. Front seats. Balcony, Rs. 2
Stalls Rs. 4. Back seats. Gallery, Re. 1

Children half price on SATURDAY ONLY
Plan at ROSE & Co.
Manager, HOWARD EDIE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

T. E. THE LORD AND LADY SYDENHAM.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION JUBILEE

CONCERT

ON

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1913,

AT 9-30 P. M.

PERFORMERS :—

Miss Kemball, Miss Godrez Padamjee, Miss D. R. Dady, Mrs. Ben Hick, Mrs. Acworth, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Binning, Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade, the Misses S. Jassavalla, the Misses S. L. Panday, Capt. E. Drummond, A. D. C., and Mr. Guibara.

Reserved Stalls ... Rs. 5 and 4.
Reserved Dress Circle... „ 4, 3 & 2.
Boxes ... 25, 20 & 15. Gallery, Re. 1.

Arrangements will be made for Purdah Parties.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

COLABA CHURCH,

St. JOHN'S AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
TUESDAY, the 4TH MARCH, at 6 P.M.,

A SACRED CONCERT

OF

VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

will be given at the abovementioned Church on Tuesday, the 4th March, at 6 P.M.

THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

in a specially selected programme of vocal and instrumental music, will, for the first time in Bombay, perform music from ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK'S GREAT SENSATIONAL SACRED PANTOMIME.

"THE MIRACLE"

which provoked so much musical excitement when first performed in London in 1911.

Vocal Soloists...MRS. W. M. DAVIES.
MR. N. MEDLEY.
MR. G. W. JOHNSON.
At the Organ...MR. F. S. DOVE.
ADMISSION FREE.

During the singing of Hymn No. 166 a collection will be made in aid of the fund for building a new Church at Jacob's Circle.

MAIDANIA.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!

FREE ADMISSION TO CHILDREN

Accompanied by Parents between 6 and 8 P.M.

FANCY DRESS, SKATING CARNIVAL,

AT 9-30.

4 Prizes for best and most original Costumes.

RACES! RACES!!

2-mile race for Championship of Bombay.
1-mile race for Maidania Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Novices Handicap.
Open 2-lap race Ladies Handicap.
Free Distribution of Carnival Streamers

SUNDAY NIGHT, at 9-30 (S. T.),

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

Last Concert before proceeding on her Tour.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5, and Unreserved Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT

ASTA NIELSEN

(The German Sarah Bernhardt)

IN THE

SENSATIONAL MILITARY DRAMA

A GIRL WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

THE TRAGIC STORY OF

A GIPSY CONSPIRACY

IN THE

BALKAN STATES.

MAX LINDER'S

Appointment
Laughter from Start to Finish.

THE ANIMATED GAZETTE

Recent European Events, Illustrated.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME

TO-DAY

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

MATINEE

3-30 O'clock,

LES MISERABLES

4 Epochs in 9 Parts.

USUAL SHOWS :—6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11-30.

After an unprecedented success at Bombay, Poona, Amraoti and Nagpur.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL

GRAND SOUVENIER CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, at 9-30 P.M., S.T.

Mrs. C. SARASWATI BAI.

The famous Songstress of S. India.
The First and the Only Brahmin Lady of a respectable family
that has come forward to give Public Concerts and has been awarded several Gold and Diamond Medals, aged under twenty.

PRICES—Rs. 5, 3 & 2.

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd., Fort.
Under the direction of SOUNDY & Co., Ltd. Bombay Musical Depot.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,

DAILY 8-30 A.M. TO 8 P.M. (S. T.).
FROM 26TH FEBRUARY to 12th MARCH (including Sunday).

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

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CALCUTTA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HORNBY STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE AND HALL OF VARIETIES.

RESIDENT MANAGER.....NORMAN BARRINGTON.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

3 SHOWS DAILY 3

7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AND TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

MAZDIE (PRINCE OF MAGICIANS) IN NEW EGYPTIAN PARLOUR MAGIC.

OUR PICTURES.

REWARD OF VIRTUE.....(Comic.)
PILGRIMAGE TO FUJI.....(Travel.)
HALF BREED SCOUT.....(Drama.)
ENGLISH GAZETTE.....(Topical.)
MANY PLACES MANY LOVES.....(Comic.)

OUR STAR MIRAGE (Drama.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

The Management has the Pleasure of Introducing to the Public

1 1-2 HOURS' SHOW.

VENKANI THE WONDERFUL

THE GREAT INDIAN MAGICIAN.

THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED EXPONENT OF EASTERN MAGIC.

Don't fail to see his MARVELLOUS TRICKS!

1. The Talking Skull.
2. The Magic Flowers.
3. The Battle of Cups and Saucers.
4. The Living Skeleton.

ALSO OUR GRAND PICTURE PROGRAMME.

DEATH OR GLORY

A Magnificent War Drama—2 parts—3,000 Feet.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIME.

1st Show.....6-30 to 8
2nd „ .....8-30 to 10
3rd „ .....10-15 to 11-45

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY Commences 5 P. M.

USUAL HALF PRICES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THAT LITTLE TOUCH OF FEVER

will become cronic if you neglect it. Stop it at once by taking BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS,

Price Re 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Miyaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc, in a day, Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.
RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the PATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to the utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, &c., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & CO., Domestic Agents, 82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans, and Accessories.—GOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road. Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All materials stocked.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GADZAR & CO.—MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS, 5, Churchgate St., Large Stock of English and Italian Glazed Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand-Pressed Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins, Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

TO BE LET "Bode Villa", furnished, with four Bed Rooms Apply FRAMJI RUSTOMJI & SONS, No. 7, Crawford Market Compound.

TO BE LET immediately, TOP FLOOR OF STONE HOUSE in Middle, Colaba. Airy, commodious, facing sea. Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 without stable. Apply L. R. KARHAS, Colaba.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a TYPIST, Gujarati Hindu preferred, knowledge of shorthand, book-keeping and correspondence. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 316, care of this paper

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCENEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.

DEALERS IN STATIONERY

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc. ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

McKENZIES' SAW MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned have been appointed MANAGING AGENTS of the above Company on the retirement from the Managing Agency of The Bombay Company Ltd.

The Agency of the Company will, on and from the 1st March, 1913, be carried on by the Undersigned at the Company's premises at Mount Road, Mazagon, to which place the Registered Office of the Company has, this day been transferred.—Dated 28th February, 1913.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
McKENZIE SAW MILLS, LD.

REDUCTION OF RACING ESTABLISHMENT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RACE AND POLO HORSE-OWNERS.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. Lion and others, the following RACE HORSES will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1913, at the RACE COURSE, at 8 a.m., (S.T.), by Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.

B. A. H. "Sydney" 4 years.
Ch. A. H. "Wait and Hook," 3 years.
Ch. A. H. "Mahboob," see Asian Calendar.
B. A. H. "Toffin Pasha," " "
G. A. H. "Geordie."
G. A. H. "Sirmush," 13-3 Maisham will make a good polo pony.
Ch. A. H. "Dhaffer," aged for performance, see Asian Calendar will do for steed. A very fast trapper both in single and double harness.
B. A. H. "Prince of Wales," winner of a selling race.
B. A. H. "Zahaf," 13-2½. A maiden, but very fast. Four furlongs.
G. A. H. "Imperial," 13-3½. Winner of race 490 see Asian Calendar.
Ch. A.H. "Sir Edward," 13-3½. Winner of race 490 see Asian Calendar.
G.A.H. Not measured and named, but will make nice Polo Pony.
G.A.H. Not measured and named, but will make nice Polo Pony.
Ch. A.H. "Dinar," 13-3.
B.A.H. Last chance, aged.
B.A.H. "Sinclair," 13-3½.

SHERIFFS' PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 41 of 1912.

Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Company, a firm carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay. } Plaintiffs.

VS.

1. Mowlvi Aboobakar bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Bandora Taluka Salsette, District Thana.....
2. Mowlvi Abdool Latiff bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick, also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Musjid Street without the Fort of Bombay, and both of them carrying on the business of printers and sellers of books in Parel Road without the Fort of Bombay and 3. Bai Jenabbai alias Amibai, daughter of Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rahiman and wife of Mowlvi Abdul Satar, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem Mowlvi Abdool Satar also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Musjid Street without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid..... } Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of April, 1912, it was ordered *inter alia* that the 1st and 2nd defendants Mowlvi Aboobakar bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick, and Mowlvi Abdul Latiff bin Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick personally, and the 3rd defendant Bai Jenabbai alias Amibai, daughter of Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rahiman, and wife of Mowlvi Abdool Satar only to the extent of the assets of the estate of the deceased Mowlvi Mahomed Sidick Abdool Rehman come to her hands as mentioned in the plaint therein should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,760-13-5 for debt and interest and costs taxed at Rs. 717-15-0, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from date of decree till payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of movable property, dated the 14th day of October, 1912, certain, movable property consisting of one lot of Koran lithograph stones, four hand presses, three hand presses in broken condition, sundry articles of the press, boxes, chairs, etc., etc., was attached.

NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that, on Wednesday, the 19th day of March, 1913 (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock, p.m. (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of movable property, dated the 6th day of February, 1913, put up for sale by public auction in the house at Jackeria Musjid Road, the movable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

The Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1913.

H. B. GREAVES.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Little & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given thatthe office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES NISSIM (formerly known as SILAS MEYER MOSES), and REBECCA SHELLIM DAVID SASSOON SHELLIM and EDWARD SHELLIM, the last three being the Executrix and Executors respectively of the last Will and Testament of Shellim Ezekiel, Shellim deceased, who died at Poona on or about the 23rd day of June last, have contracted to SELL to our client the property at Poona hereunder described &known as "Russell Lodge." All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, sale, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their offices, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground bearing pratbandi No. 85, Revision Survey No. 94, being Pote No. 2, admeasuring 2 acres and 11 goonthas or thereabouts be the same, a little, more or less whereof the assessment is Rs. 2 together with the Bungalow, outhouses and stables, standing thereon, and commonly known as "Russell Lodge," bearing Municipal No. 74, Civil Lines, and situate on the Sassoon Road, in the Village of Mali, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, Zilla Poona, and bounded on the East by Bungalow No. 71 known as Ashley House, on the West by Bungalow No. 75 known as Readymoney Villa, on the North partly by Parsee Dharamshalla No. 73, and partly by Bungalow No. 72 and on the South by the G.I.P. Railway Line together with appurtenances, etc.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND,
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, AND SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E. C.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

The property of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM, who is leaving India.

1. A big LANDAU, by Hooper, London, which can be converted into a Barouche .....Rs. 1,750
2. A small LANDAU, by Hooper London .....Rs. 1,500
3. A BROUGHAM, by Hooper, London .....Rs. 1,200
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All the above Carriages are in very good condition and can be seen any time at Government House. For further particulars, please apply

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WANTED, a competent clerk, for Accounts Branch. Pay Rs.35, 40 according to qualifications. Preference will be given to an experienced hand with a handwriting. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 312, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—GOOD SECOND-HAND DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBE WRITING TABLE, CHAIRS and CARPETS, at once. Write, giving full particulars, prices, &c., to W.T.G., care of "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

REQUIRED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING FOR THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, BOMBAY. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem to Rs. 325. Four years' engagement. Free quarters and board. Only those who are fully qualified in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Maternity Work need apply. Applications (with copies of testimonials) should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Cama and Albless Hospital Nursing Association, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars, stating salary wanted, &c., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595.

WANTED, AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to learn BOOKBINDING. Experience unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting-room, with full board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO FIRST-CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half-tone and better class Jobbing Work only need apply to Box No. 468, care of this paper.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITE.—At Lahore, on February 19th, the wife of Mr. C. F. White, Indian State Railways, of a son.

DEATH.

VERRIERES.—At Allahabad, on the 22nd February, Mabel Blanche, the dearly beloved wife of A. C. Verrieres, Executive Engineer.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission begins its sittings in Bombay.
Bombay Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races, 2-50 p.m.
Opening ceremony of two new roads near Bandra station, 5 p.m.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

Maxim: Unmixed wine is not more destructive to reason than greed.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In force from 1st March 1913.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. Stephen and Officers the "Band" of the 14th King's Hussars under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson, (L.R.A.M.), Bandmaster, will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	.....	Rusco
Overture	.....	William Tell ..... Rossini
Valse	.....	Gold and Silver ..... Lehar
Ballet Music	.....	Coppelia ..... Delibes
Idyl	.....	The Glow-Worm ..... Lincke
2 Intermezzi	.....	Puppchen ..... Leoncavallo
Selection	.....	The Girl of the Golden West ..... Sousa
Characteristic Piece		Holy Hill ..... Lotty

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. H. Clayton, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Band of the 1st Battalion, the following programme of music will be played this evening, under the direction of Mr. Gaetano Maggioni, Bandmaster:—

March	.....	The Stars and Stripes ..... Rosas
Overture	.....	Le Lac des Fees ..... Auber
Valse	.....	Venus or Earth ..... Lincke
Selection	.....	The Girl of Gob-berg ..... Caryll
Cornet Solo	.....	Serenade ..... Schubert
Trio do Ballet	.....	Lisolette ..... Adam
Selection	.....	The Merry Widow ..... Lehar
American Sketch	.....	Swance River ..... Myddleton

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Farnard, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	.....	Namur ..... T. Lane
Cornet Solo, Mr. Coates		
Aria	.....	Il Prata ..... Bellini
(a Gavotte (Bell Solo)		The Chimes ..... Hume
(b Idyll		Softly Unawares ..... Lincke
Selection	.....	The Yeoman of the Guard ..... Sullivan
Valse	.....	Wiener Frauen ..... Lehar
Three Light Pieces: 1 Dance Lubly Lulu; 2 Gavotte Fidgette; 3 March		Folie Bergere ..... by P. E. Fletcher
Selection	.....	The Mikado ..... Sullivan

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. C. Stephen and officers, the Band of the 14th King's Hussars will play the following programme of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Robinson, Bandmaster:—

1st Programme

March	.....	Translator ..... Zoble
Overture	.....	Si Jesais Ri ..... Adam
Valse	.....	Premier Printemps ..... Argis
Selection	.....	Carmen ..... Bizet
Morceau	.....	Loyn du Bal ..... Gillet
Part Song	.....	Sweet & Low ..... Baisby
Selection	.....	The Dollar Princess ..... Fall

2nd Programme.

Selection	.....	Aida ..... Verdi
Valse	.....	Carissima ..... Lambert
Song	.....	The Children's Home ..... Cowen
Selection	.....	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Serenade	.....	Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Idyl	.....	Softly Unaware ..... Lincke
Oriental Piece		Down South ..... Myddleton

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Karachi, per extra s.s. "Lowra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday, the 3rd March.

DROWNING FATALITY.—Lukmon Hariba (25), a Hindu labourer fell into the sea in trying to cross over to a steam launch, which was lying alongside the steamer "Pandua," and was drowned. Search was made for his body, but it was not recovered.

ACCIDENT ON "OCTOPUS."—T. Smith (30), a fitter employed in the Port Trust Workshops was removed to the St. George's Hospital for treatment of injuries received to his leg as the result of a driving wheel falling on the limb. He was occupied in dragging the wheel to its position on board the dredger "Octopus," when the accident occurred.

PILGRIMS FROM THE HEDJAZ.—Ninety-nine pilgrims from the Hedjaz, mainly women and children, who had become destitute have been helped to reach their homes in different parts of the country, through the efforts of Mr. Mahomed Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay. He collected sums from prominent and wealthy residents, and paid their necessary expenses and railway fares.

BURNT BY ACCIDENT.—A week ago a Hindu woman named Bajibhai, aged 48, residing at Dongri was badly burnt in the leg, by her saree accidentally catching fire. She was sitting by the hearth when this happened, and received serious injuries before any assistance could be rendered. She was removed yesterday to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

THEFTS.—Cash and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 400 were stolen on Wednesday night from a box in the shop of Mahomed Jivaji, at Parel Road. It is stated that the shop was broken open while he was asleep.—As a result of a theft in Bazaar-gate Street, which was committed in the shop of Govindji Gooldas on Thursday night, cotton goods to the value of Rs. 422 have been reported missing. The theft was only discovered yesterday.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.—In the London "Daily Telegraph" of February 11th appears the list of sucessful candidates at the Higher (Teachers') Examinations of Trinity College of Music held in the United Kingdom in January 1913, and in India and the Dominions last year. The total number of candidates examined was 972, and the Pass List comprises two Fellows, ninety-two Licentiates, and 302 Associates, while one candidate gained the recently-established distinction of Artist's Diploma. The examinations were held in London, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow; and in Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney in Australia, Hobart, Launceston in Tasmania; Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington in New Zealand; Durban, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Grahamstown, Bloemfontein in South Africa; Colombo in Ceylon, and Rangoon in Burma.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the Improvement Trust took place in their office, with Mr. J. P. Orr in the chair.

The chairman presented the budget, which showed that the receipts expected in 1913 will be Rs. 30,62,054. The expected expenditure is Rs. 26,21,990 the expected surplus will be Rs. 4,40,074. The capital account receipts are expected to be Rs. 1,18,483 including the opening balance of Rs. 52,96,053 the expenditure on capital account willl be 54,05,483 and the balance in hand will be Rs. 27,13,300. The cost of acquisition is expected to come to Rs. 42,76,000.

The Chairman having introduced the budget, and several of its main features having been agreed to, the meeting adjourned.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

4th Sunday in Lent.—2nd March, 1913.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M. A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion. Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 201, 112, 526, 107; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—The Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay. Canticles Chants. Hymns—91, 108, 259. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-15 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p. m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba—Clergy; Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m., and 8 a.m.. Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon, D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Harri.—English, 8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Marathi—9 a. m. Holy Communion, Morning Prayer and Sermon. Gujerati—3-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m. Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—10-15 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte,—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a. m.; 8 a.m. 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m.; 7-30 a. m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service. 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m. Mass; 8 a. m., High Mass; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriquez.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Souza.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—6-30 a. m.; Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Passpoo's Lane), Gingaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. F. Coutinho.—6, 8-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Thomas's Chapel, Gingaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Benevides.—6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's Class; 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel (Our Lady of Dolours),—New Sonapur—Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays. 6 and 8 a. m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Gartison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 6-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30, a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Revnell; 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Revell; Sunday School, 5 p. m.; Social Hour 9 to 10 p. m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins; Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Preacher, Rev. G. W. Jackson; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. H. R. Barrell; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Adult Bible Class open to both sexes from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m. Pleasant Sunday evening open to all from 9 to 10 p. m.

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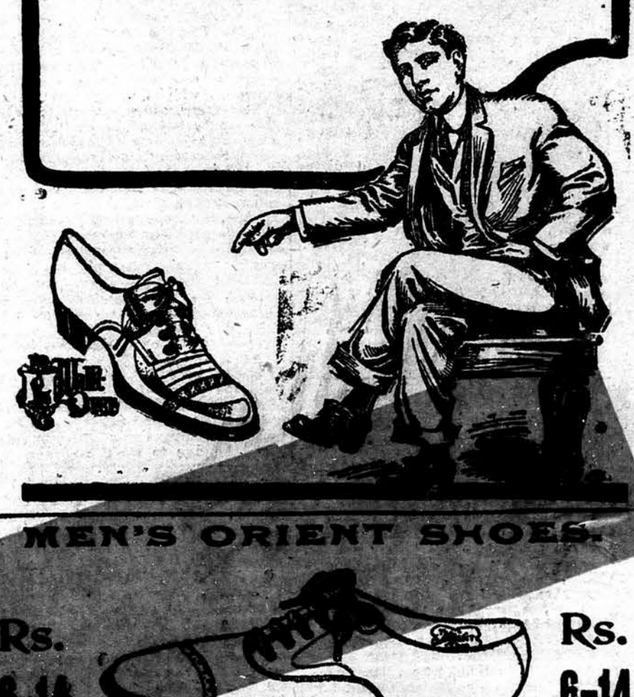

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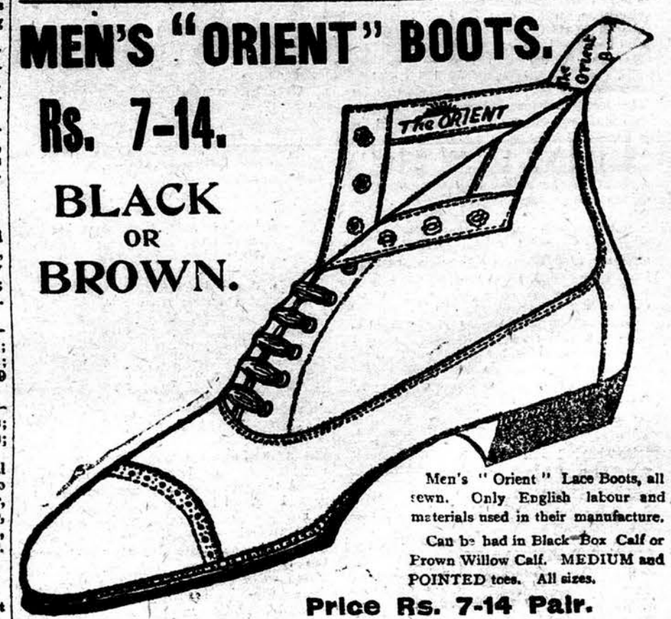

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OUR DRAMA WILL GET RIGHT "THERE"

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Prize Show Sunday, which commences at 7 P. M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW SUNDAY, 2nd MARCH.

TO MORROW, SUNDAY, the 2nd day of March, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Lal Bungalow," opposite the Morarjee Mills, on Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, valuable and neat teak and blackwood drawing, dining and bedroom furniture such as tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, double and single mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, cupboards, dining table and chairs, dressing and washhand tables, side-board dinner waggon, marble clock, Singer's hand sewing machine, Singapore cane furniture, camphor wood, chest of drawers, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, crockery, glass and plated-ware, washing machine, cooking stove, etc., etc., the property of W. Grimshaw, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, going Home.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1913.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dhuswadi, Girgaum.

Under instructions from and by the order of Dwarkadas Gordhandas, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Luxman Krishna Ketkar and Sitaram Vasudeo Vaidya, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of November 1911. Messrs. SOBABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1913, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 270 square yards, or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhuswadi-Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, and New No. 100, Old Survey No. 421, and New Survey No. 275, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 4360-4363, and Street No. 2-3, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by a passage, and beyond that property of Vasudeo Ramchandra Manker, on or towards the West by a passage, and beyond that temple of Haribao, on or towards the North by a public passage and beyond that by the properties of Sitaram Bhicaji Chandulal, Balkrishna Moreshwar Galvade and Tatya Tilor, and on or towards the South by the Zaoba's Dart, and are now in the occupation and in possession of the Executors' tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Solicitor for the Mortgagee at their office, Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY valuable leased Property at 2nd Kumbharwada Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 939 of 1912.

Parwatibai, widow..... Plaintiff

Vs.

Gopal Sudkeji Bale and others..Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 6th day of January, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 1st day of March, 1913, at 5 p. m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards, or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1796, New No. 8927, Old Survey No. 395, and New Survey No. 4992, situate, lying and being on west side of second Kumbharwada street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 7,646, and street Nos. 93-94, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said second Kumbharwada street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai, widow, and on or towards the South by the property now belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sethna, Byrne and Co., Attorney, for the said Receiver, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M., (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin Office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature Office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab horse, 15 hands, 8 years, goes well in harness.

2 waler horses broken to double harness

By order of the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.—

1 grey Arab horse goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at Lohar Chawl, Upper Mahim.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 2nd March, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Bhimabai, wife of Jaggannath Harichand Mahtray the following property : All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lohar Chawl, Upper Mahim, on the eastern side of the Custom Road, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, (forming part of land or ground containing by admeasurement 5341), and containing by admeasurement 1076 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29, and New Survey No. 15, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5097, and Street No. 425 and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the Gulli and house of Haji Beg Mahomed Makadum, on the north by the Gully and house of Atmaram Sakooji, and on the south by the open Fazandari ground and a well belonging to the Fazandar and house of Haji Sidik Haji Natha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, at Medow Street, or to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd floor, "Meher Mansions", Co-operage Road, opposite the Bandstand, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved hone old furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table and chair, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, one sweet toned cottage piano, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, one gramophone with records, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of T. H. Worgan, Esq., Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works, Secretariat, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1913, at 11 a. m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandra, for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamathipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Ephinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.

For particulars and conditions of sale, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th February 1913.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For ful particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

AGENTS WANTED. *General Agents.*

Address: Graham's Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 27. BOMBAY, FEB. 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consol	4 5-8		unchgd
3 do. Rntes.	89	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loans	90 1-4	-1	
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 5-8		3-16
do. 2 months' hence	27 13-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York	50		1-2
Exchange on London at Paris	25 24 1-2		-2
do. do. at Berlin	20 47	-2	
do. do. New York	4 87 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate			
Do Short London Bills	4 7th Oct		since
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold, ..77 9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 2,50,000 at 15s. 4 1-16d.

Transfers on Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 15s. 4 1-16d.

The Bombay mails of 15th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£37,700,000	Unchgd
Public Deposits	£23,500,000	Unchgd
Other Deposits	£41,700,000	Inc £1,000,000
Govt. Securities	£13,100,000	Unchgd
Other Securities	£11,900,000	Inc £3,000,000
Notes and Coin	£28,500,000	Inc £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent of the liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Moderate business
Futures	Quiet—Steady.
Manchester	Quiet—Steady.
Total Sales	12,900 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports	10,000 "
Mid-Americans	6 85 + 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 25 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 60	6 60	6 60	6 60
+02	+02	+02	+02
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
6 58	6 55	6 45	
+02	+03	+02	
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb. 1914	
6 31	6 24	6 19	
+03	+03	+03	

New York 11 a.m., March 12 20 May. 12 05. New York official Noon call Mar. 12 22 May. 12 04.

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12 21 May 12 27

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	16,000
" Receipts at " last year	70,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.....
" Exports to Continent	21,000
" Spot Cotton	12 (Unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	12 21 +02
Futures—Month of May	12 38—04

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later on bear pressure and liquidation

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	12 28 +03
Futures month of May.	12 28 +01
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	4 0 1-1unchgd
Do. Months	Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value	
Wheat Red Karachi	3 9 7-8unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Value.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Austrian Wheat ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c. ex-ship	5 3 unchgd
Do. Months—	Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.	
85 p. c. ex-ship	5 1 1—1-2
Do. Months—	Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Buyers.	
Brown Cawnpore	4 9 1-1—1-4
Do. Months—	April-May
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers	

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	7 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—	March-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	Not received.
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	42—1-2
Do. Months—	Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done	

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6 19 0+6d. Mar.-Apl.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	12 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 s 0 3-1 +1-2d Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	£ 64 1-4 +1-8
Copper Braziers	£ 79 unchgd
Yellow Metal	£ 7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals.—Cardiff, to Bombay 14 Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) 13 1 1-2+3-4d.

Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Only moderate business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India .. 12s 9 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments— Mar.-Apr.—Sellers

Tone—Firm but little doing.

German Beet-root 50 p.c... 10 0 1-4 + 3 4d.

Months of Shipment's ... May—Sellers

10 1 1-4 + 1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Fair business. Opened steady. Closed firm.

S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India .. 14 unchgd

Months of Shipments... .. Apl-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay .. 12 6 unchgd

Month of Shipments .. Mar.—Value

Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 × 18 C and F Calcutta—

Do. 12 7 1-2—March—Value.

Do. 10 8 1-4—July-Dec—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 12 9—March—Value.

Do. 10 9 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 13—March—Value.

Do. 11 11 1-4—July.-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 13 1 1-2—March—Value.

Do. 12 0 3-4—July.-Dec.—Value

General tone—Holders asking higher prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. [28TH Feb., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bullion	1,92,000	London	Hongkong Bk
Sovrs ...	18,000	do	do
1 Box Sovrs.	15,000	Alexandria	do
2 Boxes Sovrs.	37,500	Adelaide	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	1,73,600	Freemantle	National Bank
38 Boxes Bullion	4,92,160	London	do
Sovrs.....	15,000	do	do
2 Boxes Sovrs.	1,50,000	Aden	do
10 Boxes Sovrs	7,50,000	Alexandria	National Bank
1 Box Sovrs	33,750	Malta	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th Feb., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	45	41,225
B. and C. I. Rally	22	25,611

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since	13th Feb	1913 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 27th Dec.	1912 8 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 31st Dec.	" 8 "

EXCHANGE—

EXCHANGE:—The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months sight Credits. Teare has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. A few private bills were placed at over quotaion for ready. Far Eastern rates are easier following the decline in silver.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 to 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16 to 1-16d
Credits 6 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Ap
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai "	.. 196
Japan "	.. 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 94 15-16 for to-day's settlement and advanced to 95 1-16, the settlement passing off between this rate and 94 5-8. Although at the close the cash rate is 94 3-4, rates for the 31st March settlement the rate is 3'16 higher as under,

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	94 12 0
Settlement	... "	94 15 0

BULLIONS.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 3-16 lower both for ready and forward, the rates being 27 5-8 and 27 13-16 repectively. The decline is reported as due to China selling. New York was 1-2 down at 60. The local market opened at 70 1-4 ex duty for the March settlement and has declined 3-8 during the day, closing as under. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian "	... "	23	15 6
Sovereigns "	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... ... "	73	2 (cut bar
1st Settlement March	... "	69	14 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... ... "	82	8 (bu
1st Settlement March	... "	79	4 0 ar

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, allotments were made of 3'40 lakhs, Bills and 76'60 lakhs, T. T., tenderers at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 4 1-32d, respectively receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold up to Tuesday evening last was 119,50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 7th February, and arrived with the mail of the 11th February brings £60,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns, for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,20,000
Bombay	...	... " 2,20,000
Madras	...	... " 70,000
	Total	... " 15,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th February and comes with the mail of the 21st February brings £120,000 silver £270,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 50,000
Bombay	...	... " 50,000
Madras	...	... " 1,10,000
	Total	... " 2,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st February and comes with the mail of the 28th February brings £30,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 1,50,000
Bombay	...	... " 90,000
Madras	...	... " 1,50,000
	Total	... " 3,40,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	19,85,000	.....
Other Deposits	18,15,000	.....
Sundries	78,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,50,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	12,57,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	22,13,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased.....	17,85,000	.....
Bullion	.....	87,000
Balance with other Banks.	55,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	18,23,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	128,067	127,158	+ 909
Receipts from 1st Oct. 1912 to 27th Feb. 1913 ..	1,401,617	1,364,859	+ 36,758
Shipments for the week ..			
Europe ..	4,623	12,563	— 7,934
China ..	18,132	55,796	— 37,663
Japan ..			
Coast Ports..			
Total..	22,756	68,25	— 45,597
Total Shipments from 1st Oct 1912 to 27th Feb. 1913 ..			
Europe ..	139,515	102,120	+ 37,393
China ..	12,743	8,488	+ 4,255
Japan ..	35 291	408,509	— 56,218
Coast Ports..	14,442	15,444	— 1,002
Total..	519,389	534,56	— 15,172
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	14,017	13,656	+ 361
China ..			
Japan ..	32,058	37,400	— 5,342
Coast Ports..			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 15th Feb., 1913 10,274 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1912 to 22nd Feb. 1913—4,509 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	16,480	193,595	219,793
Central India ..	5,107	4 ,8 3	70,475
Barsee and Nagar ..	5,505	76,442	59,510
Berar ..	2',882	283,758	350,894
Central Provinces ..	22,042	160,525	257,518
Total Comra	77,016	757,193	958,100
Dholleras ...	8,989	83,248	14,367
Broach ...	12,538	31,783	112,913
Cumpta and Dharwar ..	269	18,578	33,850
Westerns ..	605	18,981	
Bengals (N. W Provinces)	7,801	321,911	86,106
Bengals (Raputana) ..	7,686	61,937	26,643
Sind ..	12,631	87,806	47,274
Persian ..	108	967	1,981
American ..	424	17,873	73,002
Egyptian ..	.....	743	652
Other sorts ..	.....	1,139	8,018
Total ...	128,067	1,401,617	1,361,879

a Or 14,475 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st October, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1912	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1912, to 27th Feb., 1913...	1,401,617
	1,801,617
Loss Shipments from 1st Oct. 1911, to 27th Feb. 1913 ...	519,389
	1,282,228
Less Afloat	46,105
	1,236,123
Less Estimated mill consumption	433,000
	803,000
Less up-country by rail ...	14,783
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 28th Feb., 1913	783,340
Difference since last week ...	+63,277

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Except on one occasion, fluctuations in the home markets have been narrow, and there is nothing of special interest to report. Though the political outlook continues, to cause anxiety, there are signs of an improvement in the situation, and it is hoped that a settlement of all outstanding difficulties will yet be arrived at. The market has lately been unnerved, and until peace is proclaimed and trade settles down the real strength of the position cannos assert itself. At the close the home markett are steady and a slight improvement has occurred during the week. Reports regarding the preparation of the land for the new crop and the use of fertilisers, are somewhat conflicting.

Continued on page 5

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¾ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¾ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

for Typewriters.

DAILY MARKE REPORT.

Continued from page 4

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12·11	12 21	+ ·10
„ May	11 95	12·03	+ ·08
Spot...	12·10	12·20	+ ·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	12·15	12·29	+ ·3
„ May	12·14	12·28	+ ·14
Spot	12 3-8	12 1-2	+ 1·8
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb-Mar.	6·47	6 60	+ ·13
„ Apr-May	6·47	6·60	+ ·13
Spot ...	6·74	6·83	+ ·12

The local market has given way under the influence of a poor demand reflecting on the high prices lately ruling here. Selling orders from up country as hedges against ready stocks have tended to accentuate the decline. Japan buyers are almost out of the market, and from Europe there is no enquiry whatever. Rates for Oomras have declined Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 without bringing out any demand, and at the moment it looks as though the decline will go further. Bengals are Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 lower, but in Broach prices are only Rs. 3 to 4 down, owing to speculators keeping up rates for this description. The general tone of the market is dull, and this morning good Broach opens at Rs. 319 1-2, while fine Khamgaon Akola March is Rs. 305, and fine M. G. Bengal March Rs. 271-72.

The market for ready cotton has been dull with little demand from any source and prices have given way sharply. Holders are anxious to move stocks, which are increasing, and the tendency seems to be for lower prices unless there is a considerable improvement in the home markets and a fresh demand springs up.

Though there has been little actual business doing, the tone of the market has been steadier to-day, and sellers show less deposition to operate in Oomras for forward delivery, while there is some improvement in the enquiry. Prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	323	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	„	319	„
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat ...	„	322	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	319	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	„	314	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon... ...	„	311	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	„	305	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	285	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	275	„
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	27 1-2	„
Sawgimed Dharwar	„	32 2-3	Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet—Steady
Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Total Imports ...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Feb.-Mar. 6 60 unchg	Mar.-Apr 6 60 unchgd	Apr.-May 6·60 unchgd
May-June. 6·60 unchgd	June.-July. 6 58 unchgd	July-August 6·55 +01
Aug.-Sept. 6·45 unchgd	Sept.-Oct. 6·32 +01	Oct.-Nov. 6 25 +01

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet and rates are easier. The following business has been done ;—

HULL :—About 2,100 tons light seeds, February at 18s. 6d., and 462 tons ready shipment at 17s. 6d. Also 154 tons March at 17s.

MARSEILLES-LIVERPOOL ;—1,154 tons March, at 17s. 6d. light seeds, 18s. seeds cotton, 18s. 6d. wheat.

GENOA :—266 tons at 19s. 15 cwt seeds and 77 tons at 17s. 6d. 14 cwt seeds.

FIXTURES :—S. S. "Eton Hall"—Full cargo Ore at 26s. 6d. for V. L. A. Also S. S. "Westburn" full cargo Ore far Boucan at 26s. Both for March loading.

S.S. "Crown of Castile" for Antwerp or Hull. via Genoa or Marseilles, 2 ports at 24s.

March.

ANTWERP ... 16s. light seeds 18s. sds ctn.
DUNKIRK ... 17s. 6d. „ 19s. 6d. „ „
HAMBURG ... 17s. 6d. „ 19s. 6d. „ „
LIVERPOOL... 17s. 6d. „ 20s. „ „
MARSEILLES ... 17s. 6d. „ 19s. „ „
GENOA ... „ 20s. „ „
HULL ... 17s.
TRIESTE VENICE. 20s seeds. 21s. cotton.

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The local market continues to decline in sympathy with home advices, which are weak owing to free arrivals from Argentina and Canada. Stocks in dealers hands are large and there is more desire to sell. The tendency seems still to be towards lower prices.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
April-May. ... „ 8 10 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

Owing to the improvement in crop prospects due to timely rain, offerings from this side have been on a freer scale, and the home markets are easier tne demand having slackened.

We quote :—
Beady Bn. Cawnpore Rs. 7 10 0 B.T.
Yellow Cpore. Apl-May „ 8 14 0 R.T.
„ „ „ „ 8 13 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi, ... „ „ 8 7 6 R.T.

WHEAT:—

The tendency of the market is downwards owing to beneficial rain in the United Provinces and Punjab. Showers were received exactly at the right moment, and relieved the position.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c.	5 10 0	R.T.
„ „ Delhi ...	5 9 6	„
„ „ Cawnpore...	5 8 6	„
White Delhi April-May...	5 9 0	„

GINGELLYSEED :—

Prices have declined during the week owing to a week falling off in the demand from home.

We quote :—

Bold White ...	Rs.	58 0 0
Small White ...	„	57 0 0
Mimbara ...	„	59 8 0
Black Kutni ...	„	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	„	54 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

The enquiry hes fallen off and prices are easier.

We quote :—
White April-May. Rs. 13 6 0 B.T.
„ „ „ „ 13 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has been quiet with only a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 36 0 0
April-May ... ... „ 34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is easier.

We quote:—
Bold ... ... Rs. 50 8 0
Small... ... ... „ 47 0 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	123,067 bales.
Wheat ...	...	88,957 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	3[illegible]14 „
Rapeseed ...	...	15,[illegible]07 „
Gingelyseed	...	78,4[illegible]1 „
Poppyseed ...	...	87 „
Groundnuts...	...	43,513 „
Castorseed ...	...	43,841 „
Rice ...	...	55,516 „
Myrabolams.	...	31,[illegible]01 „
Cottonseed ...	...	1 3, 61 „
Mowrasee ...	...	2,761 „
Gram ...	...	28,163 „
Joowar ...	...	13,230 „
Maize ...	...	527 „
Barley ...	...	6,805 „

LOCAL YARNS.

Owing to the decline in Exchange with the far East and little enquiry from China the market has been quiet and very few sales are reported during the week. One or two sales have been made by exporters at rather easier rates.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet, and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet with a limited enquiry. Bazar rates are weaker.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS ;—The market is quiet with only a moderate demand. Forward business in very small.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The home market is quiet and prices are unchanged. The local market is steady and the demand is improving.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market remains very quiet. The up country demand has slackened. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES :—The home market has a slightly easier tone but there is no change in prices. The Bombay market is steady and the demand is improving.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—We have no change to report this week.

COAL MARKET.

The Market still remains very firm and freight is at a high figure Rs. 9-4 having been done Calcutta, Bombay within the last few days :

Approximate quotations are :—

	Rs.
Powell Duffryn ...	25 0 0
Davisons West Hartley	23 0 0
Desherghur... ...	20 0 0
Tran vaal	20 0 0
We t halian... ...	22 0 0

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

	per case.
Snowflake Brand .....150° American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ..150° American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ....75° Abel A'can	„ 5 0 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Monkey Brand .....125° American	„ 4 12 2
Tiger Brand ... .125° American	„ 4 12 2
White Camellia Brand in tins 125	per 2 tins „ 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ..... 125°	„ 4 3 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125°	per 8 l gals. „ 3 9 0
Camel Brand in tins... 125° Strong and advancing.	per 2 tins „ 4 3 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 10 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 4 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 5 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	3 15 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 6 0
Shel 150° cases per case ...	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case ...	4 13 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's Limited's productions :—

	Ex-d-down Price. Delivery charges extra Rs. a. p.
Kerosene Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is dull and rates have declined during the week, March settlement having commenced there are more sellers on the market than buyers. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,667 1-2 ; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 63 1-2 X. D. ; Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 68 ; Central Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 31 ; Eastern Bank at Rs. 90 ; In Mill Company's Bombay Cotton have declined to Rs. 290 ; Bombay United have unchanged at Rs. 540 ; Century at at Rs. 290 ; Central India's have dropped to Rs. 2,210 ; Currimbhoy's to Rs. 1,150 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company to Rs. 1,500 ; Crescents to Rs. 111 1-4 ; David's to Rs. 490 ; Fazalbhoy's to Rs. 502 1-2 ; Finlay's are quiet at Rs.375 ; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 180 ; Khatow Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at an about Rs. 1,315 ; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 790 ; Laxhimi Cotton at Rs. 1,390 ; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares at Rs. 1,566 ; Maneckji Petits at Rs. 3,135 ; New Great Eastern to Rs. 252 1-2 ; New City of Bombay at Rs. 1,030 ; Phoenix at Rs. 147 1-2 ; Southern Maharatha at Rs. 80; Standards at Rs. 1,330 ; Sun Mill shares at Rs. 130 ; Swans at Rs. 280; Swadeshi at Rs. 730; Textiles at Rs 1,510, Veshnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 400. In Miscellaneous Company's Bawancuva at declined to Rs. 4 ; Badham Pile have improved to Rs. 95 ; big lot of Bombay Burma Trading Corporation share is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 570; The Bombay Electricity Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 185 1-2; and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 177; X'D. The Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 255; and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs.270; Central India Mining Company's shares at Rs. 33; Marcks at weak at Rs. 100; Port Canning and land improvement Company's shares are in demand at Rs. 825; Shivrajpur Syndicate have changed hands at Rs. 21; Tata Iron and Steel Company's ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 98; and Defered shares to Rs. 217; and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 173; Bombay Telephone have changed hands at Rs. 60; Tata Hydro Electricity powers Supply Company's ordinary share have improved to Rs. 660; and Preference shares to Rs. 520; Indian Ceyment Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 76 1-4; In Press Company's New Mofussi shares are steady at Rs. 855; New Berar's are unchanged at Rs. 520; and Indian cotton at Rs. 130. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quite at Rs. 695; Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 585; Amritsir Patti are unchanged at Rs. 140; Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 135; Central Province, at Rs. 95; and Gujarat Railway at Rs, 119; the rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	861
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ..	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1675
Bank of India ..	100	50	5 „	654
Bank of Bengal ..	500	500	14 „	1750
Bank of Madras ..	500	500	12 „	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	73
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	18
National Bank of India ..	25	12½	12 „	570½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	70½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	18½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		81
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank ..	£20	£20	15 p c	4 59
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	92
Mercan ile Bank..	£25	£12½	7 „	£ 9
Do. ..	25	1 ½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.12½	£ 2	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	710
Alliance ...	000	00[illegible]	...	90
Bezar Mfg ..	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ..	500	500	40	807½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ..	250	250	15	700
Bombay United ..	540	250	Nil	540
Century ...	100	100	8	292
Central India ...	500	500	70	2255
China ...	1000	1000	...	775
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	440½
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1530
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 70	725
Crescent ...	100	00	4	112½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1175
Crown ..	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	100
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	50
Empress ...	500	500	...	175
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	200
Fazulbhoy ..	250	250	...	5 2½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1737
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	375
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	700
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	450
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ..	10.0	1000	...	495
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	10 0	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	225
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	165
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	350
Jubilee Mills ..	1000	1000	...	260
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	880
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1315
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	100
Leopold ...	100	100	...	52
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1410
Madras United ...	1000	100	50	2150
Madhavji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	1585
Maneckji Petit ..	1000	1000	80	3140
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	3160
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	200
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1040
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	500
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	150
Sassoon Cotton ..	1000	1000	50	857½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ..	1000	1000	125	4950
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	88
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1365
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	130
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1735
Textile	500	500	50	1545
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	440
do F	500	500	Nil	632½
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	645

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	700
Amritsir-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	110
Sirdh Light Rys L (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feede) ...	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mpur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	532½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	135
Central Provinces..	25		4 „	98
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4 „	120

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 276, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

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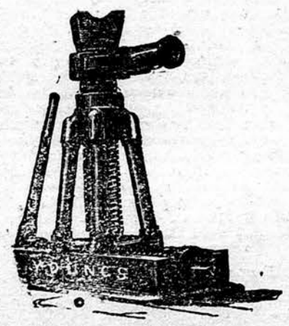

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

ANTARCTIC DISASTER.

LOSS OF CAPTAIN SCOTT AND HIS PARTY.

A FINAL MESSAGE.

THE SOUTH POLE REACHED.

News reached London on Monday Feb 10 that Captain Scott and four of his comrades in the expedition which set out for the Antarctic on board the Terra Nova in 1910 have lost their lives. The circumstances in which disaster has befallen the little party of British explorers will serve to intensify the national concern; for the same telegram from Christchurch, New Zealand, which tells of their fate announces also that they had reached the South Pole on January 18 of last year and were returning in triumph to the base. According to the message which we print in another column, signed by Commander Evans, who was second in Command of the expedition, the members of the party were but 155 miles from the base in March when they were overtaken by a blizzard, and Captain Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, the surgeon, and Lieutenant Bowers died from exposure. Captain Oates had met a similar fate on March 17—twelve days before the others perished—and Petty Officer Evans had died exactly a month earlier.

THE CLOSING DAYS.

The history of the closing days in a memorable journey is made kown from records found with the bodies of the dead. Chief among these is the entry in a diary written by Captain Scott himself four days before his death, when, as he says, he was weak and writing was difficult. This document in style and sentiment is characteristic of the man who organized and led the expedition, and if it renders more acute the national sense of loss, it will at least, increase the pride of the British people in the daring and the self sacrifice of the men who made their way against extraordinary hardships to the Pole. It is a record of melancholy antithesis. The goal had been reached ere unanticipated misfortunes overtook the party. "I do not think," Captain Scott says, "human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through" on the return journey. The disaster was due to the advent of severe weather, which did not seem to have "any satisfactory cause"—unusually low temperatures and head-winds during the day marches. But it is clear that the cold and the storm did not daunt the explorer. Although his message is marked by the disciplined self-restraint of an experienced naval officer, it is manifest that it was the illness of two of his comrades which raised his keenest anxieties.

PAINFUL MISGIVINGS.

There are passages in the message that have given rise to painful misgivings which can only be allayed or confirmed when fuller information is available. "We should have got through in spite of the weather," Captain Scott wrote, "but for the sickening of a second companion, Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and finally, but for the storm which has fallen on us within 11 miles of this depot, at which we hoped to secure the final supplies. After leaving One Ton Camp on his journey South to the Pole, Captain Scott was careful to leave a week's provisions for his party at every degree of latitude. It is assumed that the provisions included an ample supply of oil fuel, upon which the safe return of his party to the large depot at One Ton Camp depended. But on the return journey there was a deficiency of fuel at the depots, for which he was unable to account, and when the party reached the point at which they perished, within 11 miles of safety, only fuel for one hot meal and food for two days remained to them. Two possible explanations are offered of this unexpected deficiency of fuel, to which the loss of the expedition was in large measure due. One is that the oil fuel had in the meantime evaporated. Another is that it may have been tapped by the return parties which were sent back at intervals on the journey to the Pole. At all events it is conjectured that had Captain Scott's hopes of securing final supplies at the last depot been realized the three survivors of the party would have out lived the nine days' blizzard in which they perished of starvation.

These are questions on which much light may yet be thrown: they are questions which not many can bring themselves yet to consider. For the moment the nation is stirred by a consciousness of its loss and is quickened by Captain Scott's dying appeal to make that provision, which it would in any case have dutifully made, for those who were dependent on these British heroes of the Antarctic. From all parts of the world come tributes to the memory of the explorers and telegrams of sympathy with the nation. At home the last words in Captain Scott's diary—"surely, surely a great rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for" have inspired immediate action. In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, as one who had once been the guardian of the public purse asked whether the Government would give favourable consideration to the appeal. The Prime Minister replied that he considered it one of the most moving and pathetic utterances in our annals and he assured the House that it would not fall on deaf ears. In the Upper Chamber Lord Emmott expressed his confidence that the fellow-countrymen of the explorers would see to it that their dying wishes were fulfilled.

THE GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS.

Until the intentions of the Government are known some natural confusion must exist regarding the reply to Captain Scott's message. But what these intentions are may be gathered from an announcement by the Lord Mayor that, as a result of consultations with representatives of the Government, it is felt that the primary duty of making suitable provision for the bereaved relatives of Captain Scott and his dead comrades is a matter for the State itself. It has been decided, therefore, so far as the Mansion House is concerned, to direct popular effort to the establishment of a national memorial, and to this end a Mansion House Fund has been opened.

Commander Evans, who has arrived in the Terra Nova at Lyttelton, New Zealand, has added some facts to those already known of Captain Scott's Polar journey. He says that, reckoning by the progress of the supporting parties, Scott should have got back to Hut Point by March 10 had not misfortunes overcome his party. On the question of the deficiency of fuel Commander Evans said that Captain Scott had enough fuel to last a month beyond the expected date of his return.

ST. PAUL'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The King attended in uniform the memorial service in St. Paul's on Feb. 14. By his attendance in this way his Majesty not only interpreted as he has so often done, the feeling of his people, but paid a special compliment to the Service to which Captain Scott and other members of the expedition belonged.

In reply to a message from Lord Curzon of Kedleston, President of the Royal Geographical Society, to the King, as Patron of the society announcing the news of the death of Captain Scott and his companions, his Majesty telegraphed:—

"I am deeply grieved to hear the very sad news which you give me of the loss of Captain Scott and five of his party, just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on return from their great and arduours undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in the loss to science and discovery through the death of these gallant explorers. Please send to me any further particulars.—George, R.I."

"KILLED IN ACTION."

The following communication was issued by the Admiralty—"It is with profound regret that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received the following telegram from Commander Evans of the Terra Nova:—'Regret report deaths of Captain Scott and Petty Officer 1st Class Edgar Evans, official number 160225, 29th March and 17th February, 1912, respectively'."

The circumstances in which Captain Scott and his comrades lost their lives prove the constancy and resolution with which they carried out the duty for which they volunteered. Their Lordships consider that their loss should be regarded as if they had been killed in action, and their story will long be remembered with honour by the Navy."

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S DIARY.

The two telegrams sent from Christchurch, New Zealand, on Monday were followed by a long message giving the report of the relief expedition which sighted Captain Scott's tent and found within it the bodies of the leader and his two comrades, Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Bower, together with the records, which include the moving extract from Captain Scott's diary.

The Terra Nova, which went south to bring back Captain Scott and the other members of the expedition, arrived at the base at Cape Evans on January 18 of this year and obtained the following information from the shore party:—

Captain Scott reached the South Pole on January 18, 1912, and there found Amundsen's tent and records. On the return journey the whole of the Southern Party perished.

The history of the expedition is as follows:—Before the Terra Nova left for New Zealand in March last Surgeon Atkinson, who had been left in charge of the Western Party until the return of Captain Scott, despatched Mr. Cherry Garrard and the dog-driver Demetrie with two dog teams to assist the Southern Party, whose return to Hut Point was expected about March 10, 1912. Surgeon Atkinson would have accompanied this party, but was kept back in medical charge of Lieutenant Evans.

This relief party reached One Ton depot on March 3, but was compelled to return on March 10 owing primarily to the food for the dogs running short, and also to the persistent bad weather and the poor condition of the dogs after the strain of a hard season's work. The dog teams returned to Hut Point on March 16, the poor animals mostly frostbitten and incapable of further work. Mr. Cherry Garrard collapsed as the result of having overstrained his heart, and his companion was also sick. As it was impossible to communicate with Cape Evans, owing to the departure of the ship and the fact that the open sea intervened, Surgeon Atkinson and Petty Officer Keohane, the only two men left, sledged out to Corner Camp to render any help that might be wanted by the Southern Party.

They fought their way out to Corner Camp against the unusually severe weather, and after realizing that they could be of no assistance reluctantly returned to Hut Point after making a depot of one week's supply of provisions. In April, when communication with Cape Evans was established, a gallant attempt to relieve Lieutenant Campbell was made by Surgeon Atkinson, Mr. Wright, Petty Officer Williamson, and Petty Officer Keohane. This party reached Butter Point, but they were there stopped by open water. Their return was exciting and nearly ended in disaster, owing to the sea ice breaking up.

A search party left Cape Evans after the winter on October 30 last. It was organized by Surgeon Atkinson and consisted of two divisions, Surgeon Atkinson taking the dog teams, with Mr. Cherry Garrard and Demetrie, while Mr. Wright was in charge of a party which included Mr. Nelson, Mr. Gran, Mr. Lashley, Petty Officer Crean. Petty Officer Williamson, Petty Officer Keohane, and Steward Hooper. Seven Indian mules were taken with the second party.

One Ton Camp was found to be in order and all provisioned. Then proceeding along the old Southern route Mr. Wright's party, on November 12 sighted Captain Scott's tent.

Within it were found the bodies of Captain R. F. Scott, Dr. E. A. Wilson, and Lieutenant H. R. Bowers.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN OATES.

From their records the following information was gleaned:—

The first death was that of Petty Officer Edgar Evans, who died on February 17 at the foot of the Beardmore Glacier His death was accelerated by concussion of the brain sustained while travelling over rough ice some time previousiy.

Captain L. E. G. Oates, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, was the next to be lost. His feet and hands were badly frostbitten, and although he struggled on heroically his comrades knew on March 16 that his end was approaching. He had borne intense suffering for weeks without complaint. Captain Scott wrote:—"He was a brave soul. He slept through the night hoping not to wake, but he awoke in the morning. It was blowing a blizzard. Oates said:—'I am just going outside and I may be some time.' He went out into the blizzard and we have not seen him since." Captain Scott added:—"We knew that Oates was walking to his death, but though we tried to dissuade him, we knew it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman." It would appear that on March 16 Oates was really quite unable to travel. The others could not leave him.

After Captain Oates's death, Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieutenant Bowers pushed northwards as fast as the weather, which was abnormally bad, would let them, but they were forced to camp on March 21 in Lat. 7 deg. 40 min. South, Long. 169 deg. 23 min. East. They were then 11 miles south of the big depot at One Ton Camp, but this they never reached owing to a blizzard which is known from the records to have lasted nine days. When the blizzard overtook them their food and their fuel gave out.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S LAST MESSAGE.

In Captain Scott's diary Surgeon Atkinson found the following, which is quoted verbatim:—

MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC.

The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune in all risks which had to be undertaken.

1. The loss of pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended and obliged the limits of stuff transported to be narrowed.

2. The weather throughout the outward journey, and especially the long gale in 83 deg South stopped us.

3. The soft snow in the lower reaches of the Glacier again reduced the pace.

We fought these untoward events with a will and conquered; but it ate into our provisions reserve. Every detail of our food supplies, clothing, and depots made on the interior ice sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the Pole and back worked out to perfection. The advance party would have returned to the Glacier in time for us with a surplus of food but for the astonishing failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail. Seaman Edgar Evans was thought the strong man of the party, and the Beardmore Glacier is not difficult in fine weather. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. This, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties. I have said elsewhere we got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but left us a shaken party, with the season unduly advanced.

But all the facts above enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us on the Barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate and that no one in the world would have expected the temperature and surface which we encountered at this time of the year. On the summit in Lat. 85deg to Lat. 86deg, we had a "minus" 20 to "minus" 30.

On the Barrier in Lat. 82deg., 10,000ft "lower," we had "minus" 30 in the day and minus 47 at night pretty regularly, with a continuous head wind during our day marches. It is clear that these circumstances came on very suddenly, and our wreck is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have any satisfactory cause.

I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion, Captain Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots for which I cannot account and finally but for the storm which has fallen on us within 11 miles of this depot at which we hoped to secure the final supplies.

Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow. We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton Camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, a gale blowing about us. We are weak, writing is difficult; but for my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardship, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks—we know we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last.

But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honour of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for.

Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, indurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman.

These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely a great, rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent upon us are properly provided for.

(Signed) R. Scott, 25th March, 1912.

EVERY RECORD PRESERVED.

Surgeon Atkinson and the party gathered the records and the effects of the dead men, read the burial service over their bodies, and erected a cairn and cross to their memory over the inner tent in which they buried them. The party then searched for 20 miles to the south, endeavouring to discover the body of Captain Oates. It was never found, but another cairn and record were left in the vicinity to his memory.

It should here most certainly be noted that the Southern party nobly stood by their sick companions to the end, and in spite of their distressing condition they had retained every record and 35lb. of geological specimens which prove to be of the greatest scientific value. This emphasizes the nature of their journey.

The search party now turned northward, having decided to direct their efforts next to the relief of Lieutenant Campbell and the Northern party. On November 25 Surgeon Atkinson brought his party to Hut Point and there received the welcome news that the entire Northern party, consisting of Lieutenant Campbell, Surgeon Levick, Mr. Priestley (geologist), and Seamen Abbott, Browning, and Dickinson, had returned in safety to the Expedition's base at Cape Evans on November 7.

Lieutenant Campbell's party, which had been picked up at Cape Adare and landed for a short sledge journey in January, 1912, returned to Terra Nova Bay on February 17 expecting to be picked up by the Terra Nova.

The ship as detailed in last year's despatch, met with ice conditions, approaching the coast, that were insuperable, and was forced to leave Lieutenant Campbell to make his own way back to Cape Evans, some 200 miles away. The journey could not be attempted until the sea was properly frozen over. Disappointed at the non-appearance of the ship Lieutenant Campbell set to work on March 1 to prepare to winter. Duly considering the resources at his disposal, he selected for the home of his party a snowdrift and into this they cut and burrowed eventually completing an igloo, 13ft by 9ft in its dimensions. This they insulated with seaweed.

NORTHERN PARTY'S PRIVATIONS.

Whilst the igloo was in course of construction every seal that appeared was killed, for lack of food and fuel was the great problem that had to be faced. Lieutenant Campbell and his companions led a primitive existence here for six and a half months. Their diet was principally seal-meat and blubber, eked out with a few biscuits and a very small quantity of cocoa and sugar. They had only their summer sledging clothes to wear, and these were soon saturated with blubber, which penetrated to the skin.

Their meteorological record shows winds which were almost constantly of gale force. Temperatures were not recorded, their thermometer being broken.

Sickness in the shape of enteritis attacked the party and so weakened them that a start for Cape Evans was not made until September 30. Even then the condition of Petty Officer Browning gave cause for grave anxiety, but on their arrival at Cape Roberts they fortunately, but unexpectedly found a food depot left by Mr. Griffith Taylor, the geologist. The change to biscuits restored Browning to health in a remarkably short time. The Northern party's troubles now ended and they made good progress to Cape Evans. This party was fortunate in picking up Professor Devid's specimens on Depot Island.

(Note.—This refers to valuable specimens collected by Shackleton's Northern Sledge Party.)

The most remarkable feature of this journey is that the entire party lived through an Antarctic winter and actually sledged 230 miles on the stores and equipment left for one month's sledging.

The appearance of seal after winter had once set in was a fortunate chance. At Cape Evans the scientific work was continued throughout the winter. In this report it would be out of place to expand into detailed description of special work carried out; but in fairness to those concerned it can be said that the results at least equal those of last year. While the arrival of Terra Nova was being awaited, an ascent of Mount Erebus was made by Mr. Priestly, Mr. Debenham, Mr. Gran, Petty Officer Abbott, Seaman Dickinson and Steward Hooper, for geological and surveying purposes, the party being away a fortnight.

When the ship arrived, the records, collections and specimens were packed and, with the best part of the expeditionary equipment, placed on board. The records include a letter from Captain Amundsen to the King of Norway, brought back from the Pole by the Southern party.

FINAL TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

The shore party embarked with their dogs; a sufficiency of foodstuffs and clothing was left at Cape Evans, and 48 hours later the Terra Nova left the winter quarters. She proceeded towards Hut Point and landed eight men, who erected a large cross on the Observation Hill, overlooking the Great Ice Barrier, where our gallant leader and his brave comrades sacrificed their lives for the honour of their country after the achievement of the great object of this expedition.

Before leaving the Antarctic the ship called at Cape Royds, Grantie Harbour and Terra Nova Bay to pick up the depots of geological expeciments. We have established provision depots at Cape Evans, Hut Point and Terra Nova Bay.

It is interesting to note that on the return voyage to New Zealand, in Lat. 64 deg. 15 min. South, Long. 159 deg. 15 min. East, the Terra Nova passed close to an iceberg 21 geographical miles in length.

On February 2, in Lat. 62 deg. 10 min. south, Long. 158 deg. East, during thick weather, the ship was beset with icebergs, and at a slow speed the steamer for six miles coasted along the face of one huge berg.

She was in a narrow channel, out of which she could not work owing to the close grouping of the detached icebergs We have passed hundreds of icebergs, some of which, from their exceptional size, may drift to lower latitudes before disintegration and become a danger to navigation. Undoubtedly, this is a bad year for ice. The Terra Nova has usually been clear of isolated bergs in the higher latitudes. All the surviving members of the expedition are in excellent health. After a month's refit in New Zealand, the Terra Nova will proceeded to Cardiff, Lieutenant Pennell commanding.

Mr. Renwick (Surgeon), Mr. Levick (Biologist), Mr. Nelson and Mr. Lillie (Biologist) are returning in the ship.

Commander Evans, Lieutenant Campbell, Lieutenant Bruce, Surgeon Atkinson, Mr. Drake (Secretary), and Messrs. Rice, Priestley, Debenham, Cherry Garrard, and Gran are returning by Mail steamer.

(Signed) E. R. G. Evans, Commander, R. N., Commanding Expedition.

THE MANSION HOUSE MEMORIAL FUND.

The following intimation has been issued from the Mansion House:—

The Lord Mayor has had under consideration the expediency of opening a Mansion House Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Captain Scott and his companions and has taken an opportunity of consulting representatives of his Majesty's Government.

As a result, it is felt that the primary duty of making suitable provision for the bereaved relatives is a matter for the State itself. At the same time it is noted with satisfaction that funds have already been opened elsewhere for the purpose of responding to Captain Scott's touching appeal.

The Lord Mayor has, in these circumstances, come to the conclusion that a Mansion House Fund would be most applicable to a National Memorial to the departed heroes and, to this, he invites the public to subscribe. Any balance will be devoted to the benefit of the relatives and such objects connected with Captain Scott's Expedition as may be deemed suitable.

Subscriptions to the Fund may be sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, or to the Bank of England.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER EVANS.

Christchurch, Feb. 12.

The Terra Nova has arrived at Lyttelton. Commander Evans declared to-day that the gallantry of Captain Scott and his party had never been surpassed. The survivors, he said, were not disposed to advertise themselves at the expense of others of the ship's party.

When steering for Cape Evans they arranged to give Captain Scott and his companions a great ovation. Accommodation was made ready for them and luxuries were brought up from the ship's stores.

The ship arrived at the winter quarters with colours flying. A large party ashore cheered, and the ship's company responded. Not seeing Captain Scott in the group, Commander Evans shouted "are all well?" He then learned of the popular party's fate.

The total distance covered by Captain Scott to the Pole and back was 1,842 statute miles and, reckoning by the progress of the supporting parties, Captain Scott should have returned to Hut Point by March 10. His last message, however, told of misfortunes which it was impossible to overcome.

Regarding Captain Scott's astonishment at the deficiency of fuel at the depots, Commander Evans said that Captain Scott had enough fuel to last a month beyond the expected date of his return.

The Terra Nova has brought every return record of the Southern Party, including private diaries, which will be handed to the relatives of the dead. Captain Scott kept a daily record till March 24, and spent the next day in writing his message to the public. The bodies could have been brought back, but the party agreed to leave them where they died.

The motor sledges frequently broke down, and when the last motor broke down everyone was relieved.

Commander Evans will complete Captain Scott's story, and it will be published in book form. All hands on board the Terra Nova look healthy and bear no outward signs of the hardships they suffered.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S TRIBUTE.

In ordinary circumstances, a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society would have been held on Tuesday night, February 11, at which a paper on "The Balkan Peninsula" was to have been read. When the news of the disaster to Captain Scott's party reached the Society, it was decided to postpone the reading of Mr. Hogarth's paper for a fortnight. A short meeting was held, however, at which Mr. Douglas W. Field, Vice-President of the Society, in the absence through illness of the President, Lord Curzon, paid a tribute to the work done by Captain Scott and his men.

The following messages of condolence have been received by the Royal Geographical Society, in addition to the one from the King:

The King of Norway.—Accept my heartfelt sympathy in the dreadful loss of poor Captain Scott and his brave followers.

The King of Denmark.—I express my sympathy on account of the sad news of Captain Scott's expedition.

Professor Nansen.—My deepest sympathy in the irreparable loss of the great leader, the noble hero, and his brave companions after their admirable achievements.

Dr. Sven Hedin.—As a brilliant aurora borealis immortal glory rises round the name of the greatest Antarctic explorer of all times. He has reached his goal. He has served his science. He has sacrificed his life. He has honoured his country again. As in Franklin's days, England has conquered the first place in desperate fight for knowledge, and in the pantheon of heroic deeds the British nation may be proud of such sons, of such victories. The deepest sorrow, the sincerest sympathy of a world follow the English in these days in golden letters. The single word Excelsior stands written on the grave where the noble and brave Captain rests under eternal snow. A last greeting full of sympathy and admiration from Sven Hedin.

Dr. Charcot.—I am grieved and profoundly afflicted by the death of Scott and his companions. He has perished gloriously for his country, with which I lament his loss. The entire world ought to remember that he it is who has shown the way to the South Pole before he himself reached it.

DR. E. A. WILSON'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Edward Adrian Wilson, principal scientific member of the expedition, was a native of Cheltenham. He was educated at Cheltenham College, and took the degree of M.B. at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took a first-class in Part I of the Natural Science Tripos in 1894. After taking his degree he studied at St. George's Hospital, London, but ill-health compelled him afterwards to spend some years abroad. His health had not been fully re-established when he joined the Discovery as a member of Captain Scott's first Antarctic expedition in 1901.

In addition to his medical duties Dr. Wilson was on that voyage appointed vertebrate zoologist and artist. In the first capacity he dealt scientifically with the birds and seals. In the second he was very active, and produced many valuable pictures and sketches of the scenes among which the explorers lived. He was a non-smoker, and it is mentioned incidentally in Captain Scott's book, "The Voyage of the Discovery" that he came to the rescue of his three companions, who had no matches, when adrift on an ice floe, by producing fire with a small pocket magnifying glass. That fact, Captain Scott said, showed at once the resource of the officer and the power of the midnight sun. Dr. Wilson accompanied Captain Scott to the summit of the volcanic cones whence they obtained their first view of the Great Ice Barrier. Dr. Wilson's work, now leading a search party, now making sketches, and so forth, is referred to at great length, and always in term of enthusiastic commendation, in Captain Scott's narrative. In one passage the writer says:—

"It would be difficult to say who is the most diligent, but perhaps the palm would be given to Wilson, who is always at work. . . . Wilson starts his day early by an examination of the breakfast food. His next business is to see to the ventilation of the living spaces, which he does so thoroughly that when we come to breakfast there is no complaint about the freshness of the air, though occasionally people appear in fur mits as a mute protest against the temperature. He next takes the 8 o'clock meteorological observation, and after the men are told off for the work of the day his business takes him to the superintendence of those who are detailed for bird-skinning and who carry on this work in the main hut. Under his direction a few of them have become quite expert taxidermists, and the collection of prepared skins is gradually growing. The rest of his day is devoted to working up sketches and zoological notes, making those delightful drawings for the "South Polar Times" without which that publication would lost much of its excellence, and performing a hundred and one kindly offices for all on board."

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S BOOK.

THE PROBABILITY OF AMPLE MATERIAL.

"Captain Scott has probably left very full material for a book, and a book should certainly be pudlished," said Mr. Reginald Smith of the well-known publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., who published "The Voyage of the Discovery," in an interview with a press representative.

"Of course, at present," he continued, "we have no information as to the materials left, but, judging from the completeness of his final message to the British public, there should be ample information and material for a book. We shall probably receive the notes left by Captain Scott in about two or three months. The last letter I received from him was dated October 26, 1911, and at the same time I heard from Dr. Wilson. Captain Scott wrote on September 30, 1909, to me as follows:—It seems to be looking far ahead but, of course, you must guess that if another volume of travels is to issue from my pen I should be looking to launch it under your auspices. I have no pleasanter hope than a repetition of our relations as author and publisher. In the hope that you agree to the offer I plunge even now into business detail.

"The book of his which I published—'The Voyage of the Discovery'—had a very wide sale, and has been reprinted in a cheap edition. It was very hard work for him to produce it, however. He used to come to my offices every morning when he had finished a chapter and say, 'this is awful hard work, and I would reply, 'Well, let me read it and see what I think of it, and I would write and tell him it was all right, and he would continue it. He was a most modest and humble minded man." Mr. Smith continued sadly, "and possessed of a most winning and attractive personality; he could never believe that his writing was good. He had, however, a wonderfully clear and realistic style, and his descriptions were most graphic. He was one of the nicest men I ever knew."

With regard to Dr. Wilson, Mr. Smith said that he was, if anything, even more modest and retiring than Scott himself. "He was the adviser of the expedition," he declared, "while Scott was its leader. He was, indeed, the trusted friend and counsellor of every one on board. As for his artistic skill—well, you have only to look at the illustrations in Captain Scott's book, 'Moonlight on a Frozen Sea'—a picture which shows some six seals lying on a frozen sea which is lit up by the moon shining through clouds—is one of the most beautiful water-colours I ever saw. Every morning when on the Terra Nova he got up early and made a water-colour painting of the sunrise. He thus accumulated a three months' diary of sunrise.

"Before Captain Scott left England he told me that although he could accommodate but 50 persons, over 8,00 applicants had volunteered to accompany the expedition."

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S TRIBUTE.

The following letter has been sent on behalf of Queen Alexandra to Lord Curzon, President of the Royal Geographical Society:—

Marlborough House,
February 12, 1913.

Dear Lord Curzon,

Queen Alexandra desires me to tell you how deeply grieved she is to hear this terrible news of the death of Captain Scott and his party in the Antarctic.

Her Majesty feels that the death of these brave explorers and their intrepid leader is an incalculable loss not only to the nation but to the great Society of which you are the President. It may be some slight consolation to know that their purpose has been achieved, and her Majesty is certain their splendid and successful undertaking in the cause of science and discovery will for ever be gratefully remembered by the people of this country.

Her Majesty has read the pathetic and touching message which Captain Scott left behind him, and is confident that it will not pass unheeded.

I am to assure you of Queen Alexandra's intense feelings of sorrow at this disaster, and to say how full her heart is of sympathy for Mrs. Scott and the relatives of those who have perished in the performance of their duties.

Believe me yours sincerely,
HENRY STREATFEILD.

One of the leading members of Captain Scott's Expedition is Lieut, W. M. Bruce, R. N. R., a prominent member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, who, as a Chief Officer in the P. & O. Service, obtained special permission to proceed with the Expedition in May 1910. As Mr. Bruce has not been mentioned in connection with the sad fate of Captain Scott and those who were returning with him from the South Pole, it is assumed that he is alive and well, but the tragedy has a double sorrow and significance to him, inasmuch as he is a brother of Lady Scott.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL OF THE MEMBERS IN BOMBAY.

The Public Services Commission is travelling in what used to be the Viceroy's special train before the Royal train was built.

The Commission arrived at Kotah from Delhi at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and were received at the station by H. H. the Maharao of Kotah. At the Chief's invitation the party accompanied him on a river trip on the Chambal in his Highness' steam launch, and were conducted over the historical buildings of Kotah, being afterwards the guests of the Maharao at breakfast. They then resumed their journey and arrived in Bombay at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Lord Islington, Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Valentine Chirol and Sir Murray Hammick, were met by Capt. George, A-D-C. to the Governor, and conducted to Government House, where they are staying as the guests of Lord and Lady Sydenham. Sir Theodore Morison and the Hon. Mr. Fischer are staying with the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal with Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Madge with Mr. E. W. Fritchley, the Hon. Mr. Sly with Sir Robert Lamb, Mr. Ramsey Macdonald with the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim at Watson's Hotel, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale with Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas, and Mr. M. S. Butler, Secretary to the Commission, at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at Wallace-Building, Wallace-street, to make the necessary arrangements connected with the formation of a Bombay branch of the European Defence Association. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Charles H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. L. H. Saville, Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. R. Kinnear, Mr. H. D. Ash, Mr. T. E. Kinnear and Mr. T. E. Grant.

The following Office-bearers were elected:—Chairman, Sir Charles H. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, Members of Committee: Sir James Begbie, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. L. H. Saville, Mr. C. B. Robinson, and Mr. F. F. Gordon.

The Chairman then made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—It is very good of you to have elected me Chairman of the Bombay branch of this Association which comes into existence to-day, and I hope in course of time we shall become a very useful branch of the Central Committee. During the past fortnight I have had three letters from Mr. Dudley Myers, from Karachi, Delhi and Cawnpore, and I am glad to be able to report that his tour has been a great success. A branch is being formed in Karachi under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Webb, and the Punjab is also likely to form a branch with headquarters at Lahore; and Delhi will join hands in this. In Cawnpore I understand a branch is also being formed with the president of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce as chairman. The objects of this Association are political, benevolent and economic and there is, therefore, plenty of scope for our energies. We are not, I may, however, remark, a fighting body in antagonism to all interests but our own, our work being really to watch over and protect the interests of our own community, and to promote its welfare whenever an opportunity arises. Commercial interests are looked after nowadays very largely by chambers of commerce, but questions frequently arise on which it is advisable for the information of Government that European opinion should be focussed, and it is with this object in view that the Central Committee is now establishing branches in the principal towns of India. I appeal therefore for members. We have enrolled already about 80, and as the annual subscription is only Rs. 5, every European should join, so that the branch Association may be a thoroughly representative one for this Presidency.

It was also announced that honorary secretaries and an honorary treasurer would be appointed, for which purpose a meeting will be held early next week.

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DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
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The Finest Polish
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£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablemen allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
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AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch. Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch. Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE

GOVERNOR OPENS FIRST DISPENSARY.

Among the many beneficent measures undertaken during the regime of His Excellency Lord Sydenham nothing has exceeded in interest and usefulness the formation of a League to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in this Presidency. The idea of such a league emanated from His Excellency himself, and apropos the visit of their Majesties it was wisely decided to commemorate the occasion by naming the League after His Imperial Majesty George V. The League has been at work during the past thirteen months. An impetus was given to the cause when Mr. Ratan Tata came forward with a munificent contribution of Rs. 15.000. This amount was augmented by other donations from the mill-owners of Bombay, the railway companies and other large employers of labour, grants from Government and the Municipality. The general public also readily responded in contributing to the finances of the League.

Last evening it justified its existence, when, before a crowded gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Lord Sydenham performed the opening ceremony of the first dispensary started by it at Pattani Building. Princess Street. In response to invitations issued by the Joint Secretaries the following, among others, were present :—The Hon. Mr. Prabhushankar Pattani, Mr. Mackison, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. P. Orr, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Sir Jaghmohandas Varjivandas, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. E. A. Sale, and the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy.

Shortly after 5-30 p. m. their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham, accompanied by Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary, arrived and they were received by members of the Executive Committee of the League.

DR. TURNER'S SPEECH.

Dr. Turner gave a report of the progress of the work of the Executive Committee and of the Dispensary and Information Bureau, from their inception to the present day. Dealing with the latter, Dr. Turner touched upon finances and explained the plan of campaign of the League. The latter covered a large field and might be summed up as follows :—the notification of disease formation of Tuberculosis dispensaries, education of the people, medical inspection of school children, supervision of milk and food supplies, raising of a special fund to relieve distress and efforts to arouse public interest in Tuberculosis.

Continuing Dr. Turner said :—"More funds are required to place the operations of the League on a permanent foundation, and we have therefore appealed to the Commissioner of the High Court, who has been directed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MacLeod to frame a scheme for the disposal of the balance of the Royal Visit Fund, and to associate the same with any institution bearing the name of His Imperial Majesty King George V. Inasmuch as the Anti-Tuberculosis League is the only institution so connected, we sincerely trust that its claims will not be overlooked by the Commissioner.

The First Dispensary and Information Bureau that Your Excellency has so kindly consented to formally open to-day, began its work in the first week of December last; the total number of patients who have availed themselves of its benefit up to the 15th of this month, have numbered 338.

Many of the above patients were suffering from more than one form of Tuberculosis. In addition to the dispensary work, the Medical Officer Dr. Saeed S. Mohamadi, paid 23 domiciliary visits and 3 visits each to schools and markets. March pasts were held at 12 places,—3 schools and 9 homes. The results of these observations indicate that about 10 per cent. of the school children examined were found to be suffering from enlarged glands of the neck probably tuberculous, and about 15 per cent. of the inmates from some kind of Tuberculosis in the house where a Tuberculos patient was reported to be suffering or dead.

Mrs. Michael, the Nursing Sister of the League, paid 90 domiciliary visits to the homes of the patients attending the dispensary and gave advice to the patients and their relatives by a series of homely talks regarding the dangers of spitting on the floors, walls, etc., the need of disinfecting sputum, keeping the vessels used by consumptives separate, ventilation, and general care of the patient and his surroundings. She was attentively listened to, and people showed themselves anxious to follow her advice. She found the condition of the families miserable, when the breadwinner was striken down ; and suggests in her report that it would be a great boon if we had some fund at our disposal to help such deserving cases. She has distributed our leaflets wherever she has visited and explained their contents to the people. Whenever gross insanitary conditions were found in the patients' surroundings, besides rendering immediate aid, she reported the matter to the Sanitary Inspector and lady health visitors in the district for the action.

The work which has been accomplished will, we trust, meet with Your Excellency's approval. We hope to be able to augment considerably by increasing the number of dispensaries, doctors, and nurses, in proportion to the response that we receive from our appeal to the large employers of labour in this city. We do hope that the general public will help us by joining the League as life and annual members, now that they see that a practical beginning has been made by the League. My Colleague, Dr. Choksey, on whom the brunt of its work has fallen, will explain, what he has done in getting in touch with all other organisations of its kind in all parts of the world and bringing this dispensary and bureau up to the standard of the most modern of its kind."

A TUBERCOLOSIS MUSEUM.

Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksey, M. D. , then, in a lengthy speech, gave a detailed account of the steps taken to obtain information relating to Anti-Tuberculosis organisations in other countries, and for establishing a Tuberculosis Museum. He said that many organistions in England and America favoured the League with abundant materials of extremely useful and varied literature concerned with the study, prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis, in its manifold aspects. Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland presented the League with three volumes of "Ireland's Crusade against Tuberculosis', bound volumes for three years of the Association's Journal "Slainte", in addition to the numerous pamphlets, and leaflets relating to public health and Tuberculosis.

The League had, on the suggestion of her Excellency, embodied it as an item in its plan of campaign for a special fund to help the families of disabled, consumptive bread-winners. Her Excellency further emphasised the need of providing playgrounds for children as a means of prevention against Tuberculosis, a measure that met with the unanimous approval of the representatives of all countries represented at the Turberculosis Congress at Washington in 1908.

Dr. Perkins, the Honorary Secretary of the National Association of London, had very kindly permitted the League to prepare, at its cost, such duplicates of their exhibits as it might select, Prof. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge. Prof. Sheridan Delepine of Manchester and Dr. E W. Hope, Medical Officer of Health of Liverpool had been good enough to undertake, to prepare for the League at its cost, pathological specimens, models, diagrams, charts, etc. And Mr. William Lawton, Secretary of the Society of Medical Offices of Health, has offered his services as our Hon. representative in London, for selecting exhibits, etc. Simultaneously with these arrangements, the league had placed orders with three well-known American firms for the Museum.

The leading manufacturing firms for Anti-Tuberculosis goods were appealed to for samples for the Museum and many firms have responded by favouring the League leaving samples of various patterns of Glass and Metal.

The location of the Museum still awaited consideration, inasmuch as the space we had in the basement of the premises did not lend itself for the purpose. The Executive Committee had therefore approached the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India requesting them to allot to the League a room in the Museum building when ready.

Sir Balchandra, in a short-speech, invited his Excellency to declare the Dispensary and Information Bureau open. He said that it was well-known that his Excellency had taken the keenest interest in the establishment of the League and hoped his Excellency would continue to have the same lasting interest.

Dr. Turner then announced that the following have become life-members. The Hon. Mr. Pattani, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy, Samaldas, Sir Balchandra Krshna, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Major L. T. Rose-Hutchison, Sir Vilthaldas Thackersey Mr. P. A. Baptista, and Messrs. Vital Purushottam and Sons.

Among the donations announced were Rs. 300 from Mr. E. A. Sale, Rs. 100 from Mr. A. T. Stewart and Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rs. 57 (of Re 1 per employe per year) from Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co.

His Excellency then addressed as follows:—

LORD SYDENHAM'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Nearly eleven months have passed since we held a great citizens meeting in the Town Hall to inaugurate a general campaign against Tuberculosis disease. We met with encouragement and we founded the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League of which I am proud to be the first President. And now we have again come together to record work accomplished, to note the measures proposed and formally to open the first Dispensary and Information Bureau which the new organisation has provided.

"I congratulate the Joint Honorary Secretaries on the lucid and comprehensive prospectus which they have drawn up. They seem to have fairly covered the ground and the general public as well as members of the League can clearly see how, many forms of activity are required, and how wide is the scope of operations oepn to the League. Each of the seven measures into which the plan of campaign is divided has importance of its own, and on some of them almost any sum might be spent. Dr Turner has supplemented the prospectus by some interesting figures indicating what has been doue already by the first of the League's dispensaries, and recording the observations of the Medical Officer. These observations, though at present small in number, point to a large prevalence of Tubercular diseases in Bombay City of which unhappily there can be no doubt, Khan Bahadur Choksy gives us the gratifying news that many similar institutions in Great Britain and America have cordially responded to the appeal of the Joint Secretaries and are furnishing valuable information drawn from experience in other lands. The Bombay League may well be grateful for this assistance, and it can now feel that it is playing its in part in a world wide movement to rescue mankind from the clutches of a deadly and an insidious disease which we now know to be largely preventible. Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen has added to her useful present of books a suggestion which must strongly appeal to us all. She points out that we ought not to be satisfied with the treatment of individual cases and that we should view the family as a whole, because the illness of the bread-winner may necessitate substantial help to avert anxiety and distress. Mrs. Michael, in her domiciliary visits, met with sad cases of this kind and I feel sure that, if these cases could be dealt with as Lady Aberdeen suggests, the League will quickly win the confidence of the poor and find its beneficent, operations rendered more easy.

"Education of the people" stands third in the list of measures proposed to be taken. It is a very important measure and there are many ways in which it can be carried out. There is no doubt that the extension of general education will facilitate the propaganda of the League ; but, as I have pointed out on other occasions, it will not nearly suffice for our needs. All experience shows that in countries where education is universal, special measures of bringing sanitary facts and warnings before the people and special protective Legislation are essential. The existence of the numerous strong associations to which Dr. Choksy has referred is sufficient proof of the necessity of an effective special propaganda. The Sanitary Association of Bombay is doing good work in this direction and I am sure that, as regards precautions against plague, progress is being made in the Sanitary Education of the masses. I regard the proposed Museum and the "transportable Tuberculosis Exhibit" as certain to provide valuable assistance to the operations of our League. There is truth in the old saying that: 'What the eye does not see, the heart does not feel" and ocular demonstration is everywhere a powerful educator. I hope therefore that a good Museum will be established in a readily accessible building. The allocation of space in the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, which is now showing its stately proportions, does not rest with Government; but I imagine that, for some years at least, it will be possible to provide there the accommodation which the League requires. Government are assisting in the provision of a Museum for the Sanitary Association, and it seems worth considering whether the League might not, with some advantage, combine in carrying out this scheme.

Legal measures for the enforcement of sanitation are becoming a marked feature in the civic life of Western countries and are sometimes of a drastic character. In India we have to proceed by gradual steps in this direction and I have little doubt that the educational activities of the League will be helpful in the future. Its leaflets will spread abroad the indisputable fact that "The best way to keep healthy is to breathe pure air." I note among the statements which are being circulated such pregnant sentences as the following: "The smaller the room and the more people there are in it, the greater the need for a regular supply of pure air" and "There is a great waste of human life and strength caused by breathing bad air in stuffy workshops and dwellings." No one dare challenge the absolute truth of such statements but they conflict violently with the conditions in which the poorer classes in Bombay are obliged to live. A room ten or twelve feet square, which excludes light and air and which may contain eight persons at night in cold weather, provides ideal conditions for the rapid spread of tuberculosis. Everything we know about this dangerous disease tends to show that in a crowded, airless room, one person suffering from it in certain stages, may infect all the rest, and the only wonder is that its prevalence is not far greater than present statistics show. Perhaps these statistics do not bring out the full facts, or it may be that some law of nature that we do not yet know supervenes to mitigate the results which experience elsewhere would lead us to expect. At least it must be said that we tolerate in this city conditions exactly calculated to bring about the widest extension of tubercular disease.

This leads me to a question which the League is not directly concerned; but which has a vital bearing upon the work which it is undertaking. Some months ago I read a lecture on light and air in Bombay tenements which deeply impressed me. The statements made by Mr. Orr were of a startling character, and I specially noted his allegation that rooms quite unfit for human habitation were being steadily built in this progressive City. It seemed to be obviously necessary that, when a statement of this kind had been publicly made by a responsible officer, Government should at once make enquiry into the facts. Mr. Orr might have indulged in a little exaggeration and his proposed remedies might be wholly impracticable ; but enquiry appears essential and I therefore proposed to appoint a strong committee of citizens to examine the situation, to tell us whether it is as black as was ropresented, and to suggest what, if any, remedial measures are practicable. I greatly blame myself for not examining this question before as I should have done if I had known the existence of a remarkable paper on "Overcrowding in Bombay" read before the Sanitary Association in April 1904. Mr, Orr and I are to laymen in these matters; but Sir Balchandra Krishna is able to speak with medical authority, and he described a state of things which, as he justly said, "cannot be tolerated any longer." He further examined the efforts of certain legislation in England and Germany and made important proposals of a radical character. The crux of the question was explained in his words nearly nine years ago as follows: "The absence of stringent regulations enables owners to build houses without adequate provision for air and light; and therefore, in spite of our efforts to the contrary, slums will continue to grow up as steadily as before." These words were eminently prophetic, and we have now to take a forward step in the direction plainly indicated by Sir Balchandra Krishna whom I warmly congratulate as a pioneer in the great cause of the poor of Bombay. My own opinion, which is now of no consequence, is that the building of grossly insanitary tenements must be stopped, and I agree with the principle laid down by Sir Balchandra Krishna that "It would be a perversion of justice to grant compensation beyond the adequate value of the land and the materials for houses which no improvements and repairs can render habitable or which impair the value of other houses and make them unfit for human habitation." I am very sorry that we have already lost more than seven months of valuable time; but the strong committee which has been appointed will, I am sure, do its humane work with zeal and thoroughness, and Government will give most careful consideration to any advice which it may offer. The conditions described by Sir Balchandra Krishna constitute a blot on the fair fame of the great city which is proud to call herself "Prima in India." Mr. Orr has indicated that these conditions are growing worse. There can be no doubt that our kindly citizens will wish to find the means of removing the blot and, at the same time, of powerfully assisting the efforts of the League, while the Legislative Council will be willing to pass any just measure to guard the lives and the health of the poor.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The first Dispensary and Information Bureau of the League, which we have met to inaugurate, has alresdy treated 338 patients, many of whom, as Dr. Turner has told us, were suffering from more than one form of tuberculosis. It is complete with a Bacteriological Department of its own and its maintenance charges will amount to Rs. 1,200 per month. This is a very good beginning; but we can all realize how much more is required. Mr. Ratan Tata is generously assisting the League. Government and the Municipal Corporation are providing each Rs.10,000 per annum. Four groups of Mills have promised a contributioon of Re. 1 per employe per year if their articles of association permit. I congratulate Mr. Padshah, Sir Shapurji Bracha, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas on the fine example they have set, and I am sure that the remaining mill-owners, the railway companies and private citizens will support this great cause. Undoubtedly the annual economic loss to the city from the effects of tubercular disease is heavy, and we may hope that the work of the League will enable this loss to be largely reduced.

Sanitation in India offers a field of effort, so vast that, in surveying it, one might almost yield to dispair. Yet we are making evident progress in many directions, and that paogress will quicker. The passionate demands for more education are met Presidency as rapidly as is desirable unless we content ourselves with statistical increase of pupils unaccompanied by real and permanent educational results. For sanitary measures, we have no such general demands at present. To create them will be part of that "Education of the poplo" which the League is undertaking and which must not be confined to the poorer classes. I deeply regret that I shall not be here to help on the movement which it was my wish to start; but I am confident that the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, which has begun i s work on wise sound lines, will gather strength as the years pass on and will succeed in controlling the ravages of a deadly disease, in serving valuable lives, and in raising the seandard of public health. It is a great pleasure to me. to come here today and I take the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the members of various committees, to the very able and energetic Joint Secretaries and to all who have come forward to help movement fraught with hope to humanity whether already suffering or in emminent peril.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in a few words proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

Then their Excellencies opened the dispensary and went through the building inspecting the reference works and medicines arranged there. Shortly after their Excellencies departed amidst cheers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

TEMPLE LAND DISPUTE.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

The case, in which Balcrishna Parshotam Mantri and Narayan Parshotam Mantri of Girgaum sued (1) Shantaram Balcrishna Rawoot, (2) Pandharinath Balcrishna Rawoot, (3) Vassantrao Balcrishna Rawoot, (4) Janardhan Balcrishna Rawoot (5) Shrishanker Balcrishna Rawoot and (6) the Hon. the Advocate General of Bombay to have it declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to the plot of land adjoining the temple of Shri Radhakrishna situated at Breach-Candy road, generally known as Girgaum road (Bombay), admeasuring 118 square yards subject to certain restrictions, and to have it declared that the defendants had no right to it, was taken up yesterday by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

Messrs. B.J. Desai and Jayakar. instructed by Messrs. Tayebji Dayabhai appeared for the plaintiffs, while Messrs. Kemp and Raikes instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the first five defendants.

The plaintiffs said that in 1847 one Saraswatibai, widow of Gojarji Janardhanji purchased in the name of Vithola Bhugwan Padhaye as benamidar a plot of land admeasuring 407 square yards at Breach-Candy road (Girgaum Road). Saraswatibai entered into possession and built a temple to Shri Radha Krishna and Vithoba Rukhmai and also a dwelling house. Later on Gaurubai, widow of Ganesh Baboo Rawoot, with Saraswatibai's permission built a reservoir or well for the use of the temple. One Arjun Madhavjee erected a structure for keeping lamps. One Shewtooba, a niece of Saraswatibai, also did the same, but all with Saraswatibai's permission. In 1882, Saraswatibai by a deed of gift conveyed the property to her sister's son, Purshotam Sunderji, father of the plaintiffs. Purshotam entered into possession and performed pujas and enjoyed the rents and profits. The propety was also transferred to Purshotam Sunderji in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay. Purshotam Sunderji died in 1901 leaving the plaintiffs as his only heirs. In 1910 the Improvement Trust acquired a portion of the property (169 sq. yards) and the compensation money was paid to the plaintiffs.

In January 1911, the defendants applied to the Collector of Land Revenue for a transfer to their names of a portion of the said plot of land admeasuring 118 sq. yards, falsely stating it was alleged that they had been in possession of the land since 1848 and that it was transferred to the names of the defendants in June 1911 the plaintiffs were informed that their land had been put down as 114 sq. yards and that out of 401 sq. yards which was in their father's name 169 yards had been acquired by the Trust and 118 yards transferred to defendants. The plaintiffs objected to it and the Collector after hearing the parties passed no order. The plaintiffs said that they were entitled to the land subject to the user of the well or reservoir for the purposes of the temples. The defendants had set up a false claim, and the plaintiffs and their father had been in peaceful possession and enjoyment of it.

The defendants, (1) Shantaram Balcrishna Rawoot (2) Pandharinath Balcrishna Rawoot (3) Vassentrao Balcrishna Rawoot (4) Janardhan Balcrishna Rawoot and (5) Shivshanker Balcrishna Rawoot of Girgaum in their written statement said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the declarations prayed for. They said that after purchasing the land Sharaswatibai dedicated the whole of the same to public purpose of a religious or charitable nature with the possible exception of a small portion of the and on which a chawl was built by Purshotum Sunderji (Vithoba Bhagwan Padhaya), a priest. The "dwelling house" was nothing but a Dharamsalla. The well was sunk by Gaurubai in 1848. Ganesh Balloo Rawoot was an ancestor of the defendants. The well from the time it was sunk had been in the possession and management of the defendant's ancestors and subsequently of defendants as trustees of a public charity. There was no deed of gift about the properties with the exception of the chawl but there was an attempt to appoint Purshotam Sunderji and his desoendents as trustees of the property excepting the chawl. As the property had been didicated by Saraswatibai to public purposes she had no power either to convey the same by way of gift or appoint trustees. They denied that Purshotum Sunderji had entered into possession or management of th properties. The Advocate-General was a necessary party to the suit.

The 6th defendant the (Advocate-General) said that, in the event of the properties being proved to have been didicated to public purposes of a religous or charitable nature, fit and proper persons should be appointed as trustees anda sc heme framed for management.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman in delivering judgment in the case said that it made no difference for the purpose of the case whether the property purchased by Saraswati bai was for any sort of charity or religious purpose at all. His Lordship was entirely unable to say the grounds on which the defendants expected to resist successfully their claim by saying that they were trustees.

A decree was given for the plaintiff with costs, and the costs of the Advocate-General were ordered to be paid by the Advocate-General.

A WILL DISPUTE.

The case, in which Sirdar Nowroji Pudumji and another sued Putlibai, wife of Nadershaw Bomanji Vakil and others over the construcion of a will executed by Sorabji Pudumji, for many years a judiolal officer of high standing, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs, Messrs J. D. Inverarity and Setalvad for the first defendant, and Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji for the other defendants.

Mr. Justice Davar in his judgment said :—The plaintiffs are the executors of the will of their deceased brother Sorabji Pudumji, who died on 11th Jan. 1910. Twelve years before his death, Sorabji executed his will and not long after his wife's death, which misfortune seems to have had a most distressing effect upon his mind. He was a man of intelligence and education, having been for many years a judicial officer of high standing in the service of the Government. The provisions at first sight appear to be very complicated and inconsistent. The extreme distress of mind consequent on the death of his wife is solely responsible for the rather tangled document, which he has left behind him, in which he makes testamentary dispositions of his property amongst his four children, who are the defendants. After the execution of his will the testator acquired both moveable and immoveable properties, and altered the character of the investments. Instead of making a fresh will or a codicil, he from time to time made marginal notes and alterations in his original will. Such notes and alterations being unattested could not be admitted to probate, and the will admitted to probate is the will, as he originally made it years twelve before his death. The testator has left three daughters and a son, and he has given directions and made dispositions in his will which presented difficulties to the executors, who have taken out this originating summons, wherein they have submitted several questions for the Court's consideration and directions. The whole will is distinguished by the use of diffuse langnage and expressions loosely strung together through out. The testator intended that his eldest child. Puilibai, should have a voice in the management and disposition of his estate, when she attained majority, and became entitled to the payment of her legacy. She has now attained her majority and become entitled to be paid or given possession of a very substantial portion of the property bequeathed to her by the testator and to be co-executrix, Putlibai is married to a solicitor of this court, in whose discretion and good sense I have great confidence. She is herself a member of one of the most respectable Parsee families, and I have every reason to believe that in the discharge of the duties with which she will be entrusted, her conduct towards the plaintiffs (other executors) will be all that which is expected of a young lady in her position in life. The three houses given to her she gets absolutely, Nusserwanji (son) gets five immoveable properties. The sale of house No. 8, Vanor, given to Putlibai, is not to be carried out. The testator thought it would be unlucky and therefore wanted to sell it, but he did not sell it, the presumption being that he changed his mind. Putlibai is to get the two Govt. papers for Rs. 5,000 each in the names of Putlibai and Sorabji which must be treated as specifically bequeathed to her and must go to her. Two other Govt. papers for the same amount must go to Jerabai, Cursedbai gets an equal amount in the same way. Nusserwanji gets Rs. 5,000 in the same way. A pronote for Rs. 5,000 must go to Nusserwanji as it is in lien of Govt. paper given to Nusserwanji.

In constructing a will made in India by a native of India—and the Parsis are as much natives of the country as the Hindus and Mahomedans of India—it is most important for Judges to keep in mind what Lord Macnanghten said in a will case : "To construct one will by reference to expressions of more or less doubtful import to be found in other wills, is for the most part an unprofitable exercise" His Lordship further construed the will and settled the petty points at dispute.

THEFT OF MEDICINE.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ganoo Paste and Governandas Khimji with theft and with receiving stolen property, respectively. The first accused was a hamal in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Fort. He committed theft of ten bottles of patent medicines from the firm, and sold them to the second accused, who is a wholesale druggist at Sheik Memon Street. The second accused was seen hovering about the firm's premises, and on the 19th February he was arrested with the bottles in his hand. The first accused absconded but he was arrested at Dabhol. The first accused pleaded guilty. Both the accused were convicted and the first was sentenced to three months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

CURIOUS DEFAMATION.

Nana Yesu Surwe of Ratnagiri, charged Raghunath Parsharam Patil with defamation before Mr. A. R. Gulwadi, First Class Magistrate, Ratnagiri City, and the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100 or in default sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment under section 500 I. P. C. Half the fine if realised was ordered time to be paid to the complainant as compensation under Sec 545 C. P. C.

The complainant and the accused are both residents of Ratnagiri, complainant has entered into a contract with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for embarking and disembarking passengers at Ratnagiri from all up and down steamers by the Company's boats. He has been doing this for ten years. The accused has been sending egg parcels to Bombay by the same Company's steamer for the last few years. He had complained against the complainant to the Company once or twice that the egg-parcels were being damaged by the khalasis of the complainant, while being carried by boats to steamers. There has thus been ill-feeling between the complainant and the accused. On the 9th of Masch the accused with a companion (Bhunji Mahadeo Yelinkar) was to have gone to Bombay by steamer, but was prevented from doing so by the complainant, ashe refused to take them and their luggage into the Company's boats, and had to give back the tickets purchased by them and received a refund. The accused submitted three petitions to the Bombay Steam Navigation, the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay and the Collector of Ratnagiri, stating that the complainant hadiabused him when he complained against the lascars, who had refused to carry the luggage and that the complainant was rude and illiterate and should be dismissed by the Company.

The complainant said that there was no truth in the complaint made bythe accused in his petitions and that the accused and his companion were not among the passengers who went to Bombay and they were not told that they would not be taken in the boats. The complainant said that by the petitions accused had defamed the complainant. The Magistrate held the accused guilty of defamation and convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 100. On appeal to the Sessions Judge, Mr. L. J. Taleyarkhan held that the accused's complaint was not wholly false and he reduced the fine to Rs. 50, and cancelled the order awarding compensation.

Mr. Khare on behalf of the accused moved the High Court against this order and Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao heard the matters.

The Court discharged the rule and confirmed the lower Court's judgment.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

The case in which Kasturchand Ahirchand sued Gulabchand Manalal and others for dissolution of partnership was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

Among the defendants was Prof. Gajjar, said to be a well-known chemist of Baroda and Bombay, the parties carried on a pearl business and mutually dissolved the business some time ago. Before the final settlement one of the partners wanted the business to be moved up by the High Court but the suit was dismissed. The present plaintiffs wanted again to have the partnership dissolved.

As it was shown that Gujjar was not liable for anything but was rather a servant of the firm, his Lordship, Mr. Justice Beaman, said that Mr. Gujjar's name should be struck out of the list of defendants Plaintiff to pay all costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF MOTHER'S ORNAMENTS.

It is alleged that on the 19th February Rakhmabai, a Hindu woman and her husband left their house to make purchases leaving Luxman Maruti, Rakhmabhai's son by her first husband, in charge during their absence. On the return of the couple, while the son was absent Rakmabai's gold ornaments were also missing.

A complaint was made to the police, who traced the accused to Khed, where he was arrested and brought down to Bombay. The ornaments were then recovered from him.

Yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Luxmon Maruti before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft.

The evidence showed that the accused had deliberately committed the theft of the ornaments which had been given to his mother by her second husband. The accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, who defended him, asked for a lenient sentence on the ground that the accused had only taken what belonged to his mother.

His Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, and, ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Alibhai Mahomedali, a Borah, was yesterday charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal before Rao Bahadur Chunilal N. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Jones, Inspector of Police, prosecuted ; while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law appeared for the defendant. In this case the accused was alleged to have pledged to a Marwari money-lender a gold necklace valued at Rs. 450, and lent to him by a relative named Akharali Bhajibhai. It was stated that the accused obtained the ornament by pretending that it was needed on the occasion of a marrige in his family. He would return the same in a week, he said. This occurred some time in September last and during the subsequent months the accused did not return the ornament. The complainant did not take any legal steps, though he repeatedly asked for the return of the ornament and it was only when he discovered that it had been pawned that he put the matter into the hands of the police. Kalsumba, the complainant's wife, was examined for the defence, and on her evidence the defence, which was to the effect that the complainant entrusted the accused with the ornament, to raise a loan on it, was substantiated.

Relying on the evidence of Kulsambi his Worship ordered the acquittal of the accused.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MEMORANDUM ON BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The following memorandnm on the Budget Estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for 1913-14 has been compiled by the Chairman (Mr. F. L. Sprott) :—

The Committee appointed to assist the Chairman in framing the estimates, consisting of Mr. Navroji Jenangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong and Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, held five meetings, at which each item of the estimates was carefully considered. On the whole, monsoon over the area from which Bombay draws her trade has been a favourable one, and the Committee, after taking into account the actual result of the year 1912, have felt justified in estimating the gross revenue under all heads, excluding special receipts at Rs. 88,73,802 as against estimates for last year of Rs. 95,55,652, or an increase of Rs. 3,18,150. The estimate includes a sum of Rs. 3,09,624 for interest on revenue reserve fund, deducting this figure and the corresponding figure of Rs. 2,72,836 for 1911-12, the figures become Rs. 85,64,178 and Rs. 82,82,816, showing an estimated increase in revenue for the year 1913-14 of Rs. 2,81,362. These figures compare with the actual receipts of 1911-12 as follows :—Estimates, 1913-14 Rs. 85, 64, 178, Actuals, 1911-12 Rs. 81, 94,676.

The expenditure on revenue account has been fully provided for, and, allowing for increased interest and sinking fund charges on loans, but excluding special expenditure covered by special receipts, amounts to Rs. 78,94,717, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 9,79,085. Reference was made in last year's Budget to the necessity of augmenting the Pilot Schooner Replacement Fund, and for this purpose a surtax of 10 per cent. on pilotage fees on vessels inward and outward was provided. This has been imposed, and will be continued during the coming year.

Provision is made under the special receipts and expenditure for the replacement of the steam launch "Siren" which is now worn out, the balance to the credit of the "Siren" in the Vessels Replacement Fund will be sufficient for the new vessel. It is anticipated that the dredging plant will be employed during part of the year on the removal of the Alexandra Dock. The special receipts on Revenue Account from this source, estimated at Rs. 95,000 will be available for expenditure on works or for transfer to the Emergency Fund.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimates provide for a total expenditure on capital account of Rs. 17,494,355, as follows :—

	Rs.
Section (i)—New Works (ordinary),	8,93,355
,, (ii)—Alexandra Docks construction, including interest.	95,80,000
,, (iii)—Mazagon Sewri Reclamation construction, including interest	60,21,000
	Rs. 1,74,94,355

The heavy expenditure on capital account for which provision is made during the coming year is due to considerable lapses during the current year on account of short deliveries, owing to labour troubles in England ; the expenditure will fall on the year 1913-14, instead of the current year. Allowing for Capital balances in hand, it is estimated that a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs during the year 1913-14 will be required and will be sufficient.

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Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3	0
,, ,, White do. do.	3	8
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table, White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
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A Lecture delivered BY

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Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 1st March, 1913.

CALLS AND CARDS.

HOWEVER free we may fancy ourselves to be, we are all, as a matter of fact, enslaved from our birth by law and custom. Consciously or unconsciously, we pass our lives in a state of submission to the one and to the other. Anything like an attempt to be really free results in the retirement of the offender, either to the solitude of prison, or asylum cell, or to the outer loneliness that awaits the social pariah. Few of us have any strong impulse to break the law. We think and speak of it with instinctive respect, and are rather intolerant of the type of thwarted individualism which leads to interviews with the police, and of the pinchbeck martyrs who relish being led away, like Eugene Aram, with gyves upon their wrists. The motives which govern our weak acceptance of the law are easy to understand, but we cannot offer the same set of explanations for our tractability where the unwritten social statutes are concerned. To these we comply most grudgingly; we are full of eloquent and bitter complaints about the burden which is laid upon us. We grumble at entertaining, and at being entertained, at the smiles we are obliged to assume, the conversation we have to make, the visits we have to pay. Upon this last-named duty the full vials of our wrath are poured. It seems strange, therefore, that as we all heartily detest calling and being called upon, that we continue to bow to convention and to conform to a custom which we dislike so much. When we sally forth to pay a call, full of revolt, and sustained only by the hope of hearing those soothing words, "not at home," we can at least comfort ourselves with the reflection that our task is much lighter than was that of visiting in the good old days, when an hour of ponderous compliments constituted quite a short call. When also an afternoon-caller takes us unwares, and we find that escape is impossible, we ought to reflect thankfully that at least we know the fixed hours at which calls may reasonably be expected, and that we shall never be in danger of having to infuse cordiality into our breakfast humour for the benefit of a chance visitor.

With a little nimbleness and ingenuity, we can pay and receive half a dozen visits in the course of a single afternoon. One furtive delegate may be responsible for an avalanche of visiting-cards, and we can no more charge him with deceit than we may the individual who becomes mysteriously "not at home," the moment wheels are heard on the avenue. The social law, which enacts that acquaintanceship shall be entered into only by means of the passport of a visiting-card, is after all not too burdensome an edict; we ought, in fact, to be devoutly thankful that we are permitted to discharge our obligations to society by means of these paste-board courtesies. We need not suppose, however, that visiting-cards were introduced originally as a scheme for economizing time and the effort of busy people. It is probable that they were designed mainly for the benefit of careless lackeys, who gave too imaginative a rendering of the names of callers. The first visiting-cards were much larger than are those of the present day; the name was inscribed in imposing letters, so that the servant had no excuse for blunders. If he doubted his skill in pronunciation, he merely handed the card to his master or mistress without risking an interpretation of his own. These cards were real works of art, in the eighteenth century; they bore not only the visitor's name, title, state, address, and other matters, but also a variety of fanciful designs, expressing the owner's taste and individuality. One supposes that the gallants of the day made use of several patterns; the garlands and arabesques which so suitably accompanied a bouquet or heralded an hour's dalliance in the boudoir of a beauty can hardly have been appropriate to the missive which was a part of the preliminaries to one of those early morning encounters, when, upon the slenderest of pretexts, a man went forth to dispose neatly of his enemy before the sun was up.

The satin paper, the vellum, the embossed, the gilt-edged, the fancy-lettered—all these types of cards are now numbered amongst obsolete things. Our present craze for simplicity and uniformity has brought us to the use of one particular style of card only; and any one, who ventured beyond the prescribed limit of severity, would at once be censured for lack of good taste. We can no longer convey a hint of musical, literary, artistic, or sporting inclinations by means of ornamented borders; we dare not indulge in elaborate hieroglyphics or complicated lettering, but, if our visiting-cards lack variety in design, they atone for their simplicity by their utility. The trim copper-plate inscriptions are not merely a commonplace and adjunct to our social existence, they also appear almost automatically as accessaries to some of the supreme scenes of our earthly career; we can scarcely be born, married, or buried, but visiting-cards, suitably inscribed, come drifting in upon us, as thick as autumn leaves. "To enquire," "with congratulations," "with sympathy"—the whole gamut of human emotions is rung on these half-dozen words. When next we order, with a grumble, a new batch of visiting-cards, let us meet the trifling bill willingly and thankfully, for we are purchasing not only the tickets into new lands of acquaintanceship and friendship, but also the means by which we can convey to our fellow-creatures a hint that their joys, and their sorrows, and their momentous experiences have awakened in us that touch of interested sympathy which more than all things else, helps to emphasize our human kinship.

THE SNUB FOR MR. MCKENNA. The situation in regard to the Suffragettes provides many humorous contrasts, and here is one of them. Honest John Burns, evidently despatched as a man of the people to propitiate other men of the people, adopts a valiant pose, and announces on behalf of the Government of Great Britain that they mean to break down this tyranny of organised blackguardism. Meanwhile, the Government, as usual, has done worse than nothing. At the mere threat of a hunger strike, Mrs. Pankhurst has been released and Mr. Reginald McKenna has been most beautifully snubbed by a magistrate acting officially. The Home Office neglected to produce the medical certificate on which the prisoner was allowed to go; and he boldly, whether rightly or wrongly ordered her re-arrest. We are glad of this sign that there are people in the country prepared to resent openly, in a decent manner, the futile attitude which the Government adopts. Since Mr. Burns's outburst what in actual fact has the Government done? Nothing. Several women's meetings have been broken up, two women have been badly hurt, and one woman has had her face and hair smothered in green paint. Government inaction has merely permitted a counter display of organised blackguardism on the part of crowds of men. Government have done nothing to improve the situation; their listlessness only encourages both the Suffragettes and the men who attack them to proceed to greater lengths. Mr. McKenna, who had not enough backbone for the Admiralty, has even less for the Home Office, but the ignominy will be his, if his persistent weakness leads to an outrage, by one side or the other, of which all England will be ashamed.

THE WEATHER. The present is the time when we allow ourselves to indulge in speculations about the weather. This is the Eastern equivalent of the condition of that young man, who in the West, turns his thoughts to love. Now, when we are just about at the turning point to the hot weather, we begin to wonder what our hot weather will be. In Bombay, so far, we have been lucky enough. We have had a very cool "cold weather," somewhat too cool at times, but for the last few days, while it has begun to get warm in the day-time, as at the end of February it should, we have not liked the bleak winds of the evening that have blown the dust about and interfered with our tennis, though we enjoy our blanket at night. Thus for the present, March does not seem as though it will be fierce, although we rashly tempt Providence when we dare to prophesy. However, it will hearten our readers, to know that they are getting one back on that City of Palaces, whose praises so oft do bore our ears. They will like to know that already over there, they are beginning to complain. They already pretend to believe that the heat is that of the end of an ordinarily-conducted March, and a contemporary the other day wrote:—The hot weather has come in with unexpected suddenness. Signs of the early arrival of the heat of an Indian summer are to be seen on every hand, in the clothes worn by pedestrians, while a Garrison Order, states that summer clothing may now be worn. In the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a. m. yesterday the maximum temperature was 88·6, and the minimum 70·0, 4·2 and 6·9 respectively, in excess." Thus Calcutta! Here we still wear our thick suits.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION. Our special correspondent, with the expeditionary force in the Naga Hills, sends us his first "censored" account of the operations, including the attack on and capture of Chinglong. The expedition is the largest—as far as the number of troops employed is concerned and the number of casualties—ever undertaken on the North-East Frontier. The enemy is described as being most resourceful, cunning, brave, and determined. They appear to have been well-armed, and to have fortified all the roads leading into Chinglong in anticipation of an advance. Apparently the Nagas imagined they would be able to prevent the expedition reaching their stronghold, and had, therefore, not taken the trouble to drive their cattle out of harm's way. Advices from the front commend the gallantry and resourcefulness of Captain Dallas Smith, who saved the lives of many of the dangerously wounded, both sepoys and Nagas, by his prompt and skilful application of "First Field Dressing." Major Gidney also distinguished himself for he was placed in command of the stockade—in the trenches of which he had all his dead and wounded to protect—and he held it during the actual attack on Chinglong. We believe this is the first instance on record of a Indian Medical Service officer performing such duty. It was believed, when our correspondent's budget left Tamlu, that there was heavier fighting before the force, as the remaining villages are almost impregnable, being strongly fortified and situated on precipitous hills, the three Totuk groups especially opposing likely to put up remark-resistance.

TAKING advantage of refit of type, which event newspaper must periodically lay down, we have provided additional space by adding to the number of pages, changing the measure of the column and making the size of the sheet more easy to hold. In order that our readers may quickly get accustomed to the sharp-edged type and familiar with the new shape, we present them with a literary supplement of four pages. We believe that in its new form the "Bombay Gazette" will be found more convenient to handle and to read.

THE Bombay mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi, on the morning of the 26th instant.

MESSRS. MONTAGU and Peel passed through Bangalore on the 28th inst. by special train for Bombay.

COLONEL DE LOTBINIERE, C.S.I., C.I.E., R. E., arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Salsette.

COLONEL Henry George Gore-Browne, V.C., of Shanklin, an Indian Mutiny veteran and a prominent Conservative, left estate valued at £28,324 gross, with net personality £27,978.

THE King received in audience Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Bethell upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-chief, East Indies Squadron.

BRIG.-GEN. Sir R. E. Grimston, (Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, India) had the honour of being received by the King on February 12.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ANTARCTIC TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

"Scott Dead." These words caught my eye on Monday afternoon, on the contents bill of one of the editions of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and I must confess that at first they conveyed nothing to me. So long a time had elapsed since we heard anything of the British Antarctic Expedition that I did not realise for the moment, that the two monosyllables applied to the brave explorer whose name and fame will be to the British race a cherished memory for all time. Many, very many fine tributes have been paid to the heroes and there will be more; but this is pre-eminently a case where words fail utterly to express what everyone feels. I am not sure that the greatest honour that could have been paid to the glorious band would not have been to print Captain Scott's pathetic dying message without a line of comment. Especially thrilling is the account given of the grand act of Captain Oates, who, when he was too ill to travel, sacrificed his life at once so as to give his comrades a chance of reaching a place of safety. Alas! the sacrifice was so far as they were concerned, fruitless; but it has given a somewhat careless and over-indulgent age a lesson which it sorely needed and from which it may be hoped it will profit. All who are or have been connected with India, must feel a pride that among those who to quote Captain Scott's words have shown that Englishmen can endure hardship, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past, is an officer of the Royal Indian Marine. India will know how to perpetuate his share in deeds which have shared the action more deeply than any event that I can remember.

LORD WILLINGDON.

Another illustration of the popularity which the Governor-designate of Bombay enjoys among his own people, irrespective of politics, was afforded a week ago. The Sussex Imperial Yeomanry, in which he has so long served as an officer and which owes a great deal to him, had a public dinner at Bexhill-on-Sea, last Friday night. Lord Willingdon had hoped to be present but was unavoidably detained in London. Among the speakers on the occasion was a political opponent of Lord Willingdon, the Conservative member for the Reigate division, Colonel R. H. Rawson, who referred in the most complimentary terms to his Lordship's new appointment and expressed confidence that he would carry out with success the task imposed upon by his Majesty. Colonel Rawson's eulogistic remarks were enthusiastically received; I hardly even take up the local paper without reading something of an appreciative character about his Lordship; so it cannot be said of him at all events that he is not without honour save in his own country. As mentioned below, Lord Willingdon presided at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. I understand that on the voyage out to India, he and Lady Willingdon will be accompanied, as far as Aden at all events, by Earl Brassey, who in spite of his seventy odd years, is as active as many men much younger and thinks no more journey of a 6,000 miles than most people think of a visit to Paris.

KATHIAWAR, "THE MOST INTERESTING PART OF INDIA."

There was a large and distinguished gathering at the Royal Society of Arts, yesterday afternoon, when Sir William Lee-Warner read his paper on Kathiawar. Lord Willingdon, who took the chair, was accompanied by Lady Willingdon and his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, who, as previously mentioned, is a daughter of the famous Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Henry Brand, who afterwards became Viscount Hampden. Lord Lamington occupied a seat on the platform between those two veteran Bombay officials, Sir Evan James and Colonel J. M. Hunter. Scattered through the audience were many others whose names are household words in Western India, and as one veteran said to me it was quite like old times meeting so many former comrades. Lord Sandhurst, who, as Lord Chamberlain is one of the busiest men in London, also put in an appearance, though he could not remain for the discussion, and Lord Harris, another ex-Governor would have been present but for other pressing engagements As you will doubtless give your readers an opportunity of reading Sir William Lee-Warner's very able paper in "extenso" I shall not attempt to summarise it, but I may say that no part was more warmly cheered than his reference to the three ruling principles which the Government of Bombay have consistently acted upon with regard to Kathiawar—avoidance of annexation, maintenance of the rights of the chiefs to the fullest extent possible, and the adoption of every means for winning their co-operation. As to annexations he reminded us that the government of Sir Bartle Frere was at one time inclined by the force of logic rather than precedent to argue that Colonel Keatinge's well-known proposals were justified by the fact that the Peshwa had ceded to us sovereignty over Kathiawar, and that the peninsula was liable to any laws passed by the Government of Bombay. There was undoubtedly much that lawyers could have said on that side, but Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State, "wisely closed the controversy by an appeal not to treaties or dormant rights but to facts and policy." His despatch laid down our right "to interfere at all times, when occasion required, for the preservation of peace and maintenance of order." As to co-operation mention was made of the consolidated Local Fund and its administration, the Rajkumar College, the first institution of the kind established in India, the administration of police and education, the management of railways, the abolition no less than the constitution of the Girasia court, and the part taken by some of the States in furnishing Imperial service troops. The whole spirit of British relations with the numerous chiefs (said Sir William in conclusion) has been advice, not command, example rather than precept, and mutual confidence based on the experience that the Government is not more determined to insist on its own treaty and prescriptive rights than it is to maintain the rights and privileges of the protected chiefs.

DISCUSSION.

Lord Willingdon, in opening the discussion, said it would be unwise of him to enter into a detailed discussion of the most interesting paper that had been read, because he knew nothing of Kathiawar beyond what he had heard that afternoon. While listening to the paper, two things had been running through his head, the chief being a feeling of intense pride in men of his own race who had done so much to produce order in Kathiawar, and to help forward its progress and prosperity. His second thought was that before many weeks were over, it would fall to his lot to take part in helping forward that progress and prosperity in the great Presidency over which it was his honour to be allowed to preside for the next five years. He projected his mind five years hence, when he hoped to meet the members of the Society at a similar gathering; and it was his most sincere and earnest wish that the audience would be able to say to him then that he had done useful service for his King-Emperor, his State and the Empire. He ventured to hope that that wish was reciprocated by every lady and gentleman in the audience.

Lord Lamington said there was nobody more qualified to speak about Kathiawar than the Author, and anyone who could master the intricacies of the 180 States that existed in Kathiawar deserved well at their hands. The Author referred to the fact that the last fighting in British India occurred in Kathiawar, and the last British officer killed in India was Captain Gordon, who died in fighting against some of the tribes of that country. It was remarkable that in an outlying peninsula, which was the nearest portion of British India to England, disorder should have been so lately existing. Lord Willingdon would find amongst the people many old customs, and all the ancient ingenia still remained Up to the time of the last famine, ten or twelve years ago, Kathiawar, had always maintained its reputation for having a good monsoon, and he sincerely hoped that the country had fallen on better days so far as a plentiful rainfal was concerned. Kathiawar was one of the most favoured spots that any Bombay official could be appointed to, because in that district he had a life of most abounding interest, and had an opportunity of dealing with problems of recent date, with the object of co-ordinating the ideas of the country with regularised British administration.

COLONEL HUNTER'S VIEWS.

Colonel J. M. Hunter said that after the Author's interesting and instructive paper none of those present would fall into the mistake, which was said to have been made by an eminent Counsel, who, when arguing a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, said that Kathiawar was a swamp in Central India! From personal experience and service of over a quarter of a century in the Province, he assured them it was nothing of the kind. Kathiawar was one of the most brilliant examples of the administrative genius of the British race, and had exemplified the unselfishness and disinterestedness of the British Government, who had never been enriched by land or money from Kathiawar. Kathiawar was the most interesting part of India also from a religious point of view, and might be called the Mount Athos of Hinduism. It contained the two most sacred hills in the whole of India, which were literally crowded with temples; and it also possessed the sacred temple, which was supposed to be the scene of many of the episodes in the life of the most popular god of the Hindu pantheon, Krishna. There were four great epochs or historical landmarks in the Province. First, there was Colonel Walker's settlement in 1807, by which the tribute from Kathiawar was fixed, and the predatory armies of the Gaekwar excluded for ever. Secondly, there was the Treaty of 1820 with the Gaekwar, by which he was precluded from exercising any further direct control in Kathiawar, and England assumed the collection of all the tribute. Thirdly, there was the classification of the chiefs, according to their criminal and civil jurisdiction; and last, but not least, the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council holding that the Courts of British Officers in Kathiawar were political Courts, and therefore no appeal lay to the Privy Council. With reference to the last landmark, he happened to be the Political Agent who passed the orders which were appealed against to the Privy Council. The order he gave was that the machinery of the Political Agency was not to be utilised to recover debts incurred by a deceased Talukdar. No Talukdar could now borrow money without the consent of the Political Agency, and that had saved the Bhayads and the Girasias, the landed aristocracy of Kathiawar, from extinction. One of the most conspicuous dangers of the present day was the

(*Continued on page 14*)

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

'THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE,'

BY

LOUIS TRACY.

CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

It was evident that no good end could be achieved by striving to saddle the courteous officer with any responsibility for his admissions. Dick took the cue thus offered and tried another line.

"Will you kindly tell me at what hour the Governor returns?" he asked.

"Certainly. He will be here in twenty minutes."

"May I not wait until he arrives?"

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure."

The lieutenant clapped his hands, and an orderly appeared.

"Some wine, ice, and cigarettes," he commanded. He engaged Dick instantly in conversation as to the prospects of war in South Africa, and was obviously desirous not to discuss personal matters. He was a decent fellow, and an enthusiastic admirer of the British soldier, of whom he had seen a good deal during a visit to Aden, so the talk did not flag till the clatter of hoofs through the vaulted gateway announced the advent of a carriage.

The governor, a fat, unhealthy-looking man, whose seamed brow and puffy eye-lids suggested that negotiations with the King Menelek did not constitute the highest forms of diplomatic happiness, was pleased to be explicit when Dick was introduced to him, and he found that the Englishman spoke French.

"After consultation with the Government advocate," he said, "I have decided to release Mr. Fenshawe, whose arrest was due to his persistent defence of Baron Franz von Kerber's undertaking. The later must remain in custody and I warn you, and intend to give the same warning to all persons on board your vessel, that a gunboat is patrolling the coast with the most positive instructions to sink the "Aphrodite" if any attempt be made to land on Italian territory elsewhere than at a recognised port."

His Excellency had cultivated the habit of plain-speaking, which is an essential part of all dealings with Abyssinians. Royson did not attempt to answer him. He asked if Mr. Fenshawe would be set at liberty forthwith, and was assured that the governor's own carriage would convey both Mr. Fenshawe and himself to the hotel within a few minutes. The big little man then vanished, and Dick soon had the satisfaction of seeing Irene's grandfather escorted to the inner courtyard by a file of soldiers.

It was a singular meeting between the two. Though the yacht-owner was white with anger, he was manifestly pleased at finding Royson there.

"Ah," he said, clenching his hand. "I am glad to see you. Does Miss Fenshawe know of this outrage?"

"No, sir. I think not, indeed, I am almost positive she has not heard of it?

"Then why are you here?"

"Mrs. Haxton sent me with a message to Baron von Kerber."

"Mrs. Haxton probably guessed what would happen. Some scoundrel named Alfieri, who has tried more than once to steal my poor friend's secret, has gained the ear of the Italian Foreign Minister. Trumped-up allegations have led to cabled orders for von Kerber's arrest, and these wretched organ-grinders in uniform would have lodged every one of us in prison if they dared. Unhappily, the Baron is an Austrian subject and there will be considerable delay before I can secure his freedom. We must make for Aden at once. I will not trust the cable from Massowah. By Jove, I have been a supporter of peace all my life, Mr. Royson, but it is a lucky thing for this thieves' den that I have not an armed ship now at my disposal or I would blow their fort out of its foundations."

The older man little knew how his outburst affected Royson. The reference to Alfieri was absolutely staggering. No up-to-date battleship could have demolished the Massowah fortress so effectually as Mr. Fenshawe's outspoken wrath crumbled the edifice of doubt built by circumstances in Royson's mind.

"Things have taken an extraordinary turn, sir," said he feeling it incumbent on him to say something.

"They will turn an Italian Governor out of his position before I have done with them," was the determined answer. "Come, Mr. Royson, let us leave this man-trap. I came here in good faith, and I quit the place with the resolution that never again shall I entrust myself to the vagaries of any jack-in-office who thinks he can browbeat a man of my repute like one of the wretched natives whom he misrules."

Royson, had some difficulty in persuading his irate employer to enter the Governor's carriage. Mr. Fenshawe only yielded to the plea that it was stiff walk to the hotel, and his grand-daughter would be consumed with anxiety if any alarming news had reached her meanwhile.

The coachman took them by an open road facing the harbour. The sight of the "Aphrodite" lying at anchor, trimly elegant in white paint and neatly furled sails, and sporting the ensign of a famous yacht club, led Dick to ask if his companion knew that an Italian gunboat was on the look out for her.

"Oh, yes. His Excellency spared me no details," said Mr. Fenshawe, smiling sarcastically. "If I were a few years younger, and we had no women on board, I would not allow any threats of that sort to hinder me, and I am much mistaken in my officers and men if they refused to back me up. But, as it is, we can do nothing. That is what galls me, my complete helplessness."

"We have no heavy guns, I admit," said Dick, casting to the winds all thought of leaving the ship under present conditions, "but we have arms, and ammunition in plenty to make it hot work for any one in Massowah to stop us once we are ashore."

The other sighed, whether on account of his vanished youth or the impracticable nature of the scheme, it is hard to say.

"Our weapons are meant only for defence," he said. "Von Kerber wished to guard against Arab hostility—that is all. But I do not despair of obtaining redress from Rome. Surely, it cannot be known there that I am the leader of this expedition. It is so wildly absurd to treat "me" as a filibuster. Why, Mr. Royson, the Italian Archæological Society elected me an honorary vice-president ten years ago."

Dick had his own views as to the extent of the "Aphrodite's" armament, but the present was no time to air them. Moreover, he was beginning to see features of the affair that were hard to reconcile with Mr. Fenshawe's statements. In the first instance, the governor had acted on specific instructions, and the Roman authorities must have been well aware of the identity of the yacht's owner. Again, the person really aimed at in these high-handed proceedings was von Kerber. The Governor made no secret of the fact that the millionaire was detained solely because he declared himself a principal in the Austrian's enterprise' and it was no small token of official regret at an unpleasant incident that they were now driving to the hotel in his Excellency's private carriage. Finally, none but a man angry and humiliated would deny the right of Italy to forbid a passage, through her colonial territory of a foreign force such as von Kerber had provided, a force equipped to an extent and in a manner that Mr. Fenshawe, in all likelihood, had slight knowledge of.

So Dick listened in silence to his companion's vow's of diplomatic vengeance. He was resolved to talk matters over with Miss Fenshawe before he said a word about Alfieri, or the news he had received from London. In fact, he had little doubt that a night's reflection would render her grandfather amenable to reason. If there were charges against von Kerber, let them be brought to light. If they were true, the Italian Foreign Office was justified in its action: if false, there would be such a hubbub that the resultant apologies would certainly be accompanied by the offer of every assistance to the objects of the expedition.

When they drew near the hotel, Royson saw Irene watching the main street anxiously from the balcony. It was rather remarkable that she should be alone, but all other thoughts were swept aside by the sight of the joy that lit her face when the carriage stopped at the portico, and she learned that her grandfather had arrived from an opposite direction.

They heard her glad cry of surprise, and she hastened tomeet them.

"Good gracious, grandad," she said, "where have you been? I have waited here for you ever so long, wondering what had become of you."

"The Governor was such an affable person that he refused to let me go," said Mr. Fenshawe grimly. He has detained the baron altogether. But let us go upstairs. I am pining for that long-deferred tea. Where is Mrs Haxton?"

"She is ill, I am afraid. She found the heat and noise too much for her. Half an hour ago she asked Captain Stump to take her to the yacht. Of course, I told her I didn't mind being left here until some one came. But the funny part of it is that, although I was looking from the verandah, I failed to see either her or the captain leave the hotel."

By this time they were free from inquisitive eyes or ears, and Mr. Fenshawe proceeded to amaze that girl with a full recital of his disagreeable adventure. Royson noticed that she gave no heed whatever to his share in it. Her attitude was tinged with a slight disdain, and he began to feel miserably depressed until it occurred to him that she probably resented his departure on Mrs. Haxton's errand without letting her know. That was consoling, to an extent. He was sure she would forgive him when he had an opportunity of telling her exactly what had happened.

They were so engrossed in their conclave that a servant entered with lamps before they realised that daylight had waned and night was falling with the rapidity of the tropics. Mr. Fenshawe leaped up from his chair with an alertness that belied his years.

"I must break my resolution and send at least one cablegram from Massowah," he cried. "It will be harmless enough to escape mutilation, as it is to my London office, directing that all correspondence must be addressed to Aden in future. You will take it for me, Royson, and pay the cost."

Dick went off as soon as the message was ready. Irene avoided him ostentatiously, while her grandfather was writing, and thereby laid herself open to the unjust suspicion that she was flirting with him. In very truth, she was torn with misgiving, and Royson's share in her thoughts was even less than he imagined. Her quick brain divined that the arrest of von Kerber had only strengthened the Austrian's claims on Mr. Fenshawe's sympathies. Like all generous souled men, her grandfather ran to extremes, and she felt that it was hopeless now to try and shake his faith in one whom he regarded as the victim of persecution.

"Will Captain Stump come back for dinner?" inquired Mr. Fenshawe, after he had glanced through the letters which Irene brought to him.

"I hope so. Mrs. Haxton went off in such a hurry that I forgot to mention it."

"Was it illness, or anxiety, that sent her to the yacht?"

"A little of both, I fancy. But why should she be anxious? She did not know what had gone wrong at the fort."

"I think she made a shrewd guess, but was unwilling to alarm you. That is why she sent Mr. Royson after us. By the way, what did she tell him to do?"

"I have no idea!" said Irene coldly.

"That is odd, distinctly odd. I meant to ask him, but forgot it in my excitement."

"He will be here in a few minutes," said she, with a livelier interest.

There was a knock at the door. A negro waiter had something to say, and she gathered from a jumble of Italian and Arabic that a native wished to see the Signora Haxton. The man pronounced the name plainly, so there could be no mistake as to his meaning, and Irene answered—

"The signora is not here."

Mr. Fenshawe was immersed in his letters again, but he looked up.

"What is it?" he demanded.

"Some man is asking for Mrs. Haxton," she told him.

"Better go and interview him. If he can tell us anything, bring him here.

She went downstairs with the attendant. He pointed to a muffled Arab near the door, who salaamed deeply the instant she appeared.

"What do you want?" she said in Italian, and the Arab silently indicated a close vehicle drawn up close to the kerb in front of the hotel. Thinking there was some visitor inside who did not wish to alight she went forward without hesitation. The dim, smoke-laden street was unusually crowded, she thought, but she gave no attention to the passers-by, because the Arab had opened the door of the dingy-looking vehicle, and she expected to find an occupant peering our at her.

The conveyance was empty!

"There is some mistake," she said, glancing from the dark interior to a Somali driver, and then back to the silent messenger. Suddenly she had an unnerving consciousness that several other white-sheeted figures had crept stealthily between her and the door way. With a little cry of alarm, she turned, and strove to re-enter the hotel. Instantly she was swept off her feet, a coarse hand closed on her mouth, and she was dragged with brutal force into the carriage. She saw spring into existence what seemed to be a murderous "fracas" among a dozen men. The street was filled with clamour, and the pavement was blocked with struggling forms. Knives flashed, brawny-armed Arabs closed in deadly combat, and cursed each other with all the rich repertory of Islam. Of course, people tried to rush from the vestibule of the hotel, to ascertain what was causing the tumult. But the fighters filled the doorway, so that none could enter or leave the building, and in the midst of the alarm and confusion, the pair of Somali ponies attached to the ramshackle vehicle were whipped into a fast gallop. Then the riot subsided as quickly as it arose, and were it not that Irene was gone, no one appeared to be much the worse.

CHAPTER. IX.

A GALLOP IN THE DARK.

Several minor rills of events combined to produce this tempestuous torrent at the door of the "Hotel Grande del Universo," and any level headed man acquainted with their meanderings might have come to the just conclusion that Irene had been kidnapped in mistake for Mrs. Haxton. He might have deplored the blunder, but leaving out of count any human consideration for the girl's feelings, he must have admired the stage-craft displayed by her abductors. If cool skill were worthy of success, they had earned it in full measure. In fact, the achievement would have ranked high in the villainous annals of Massowah were it not for the blind chance that separated Mulai Hamed from Royson two hours earlier.

The sun sank behind the highlands of Abyssinia while the Effendi awaited the governor's return in the guard-room of the fort. Thereupon, his guide, being an orthodox Mohammedan, faced towards Mecca, knelt by the roadside, and bowed his forehead in the dust. Another devout follower of the Prophet joined him, and the two chanted their prayers in unison. It is said that hymns are seldom sung with such gusto as in British convict settlements, and appraised by this standard, Mulai Hamed and his casual companion were accomplished rascals, for they rattled off the Salat and the Sunnah unctuously, and performed the genuflections and prostrations of the Reka with military precision.

Then they exchanged news. Mulai Hamed, telling of the giaours in the hotel, was vastly surprised to hear from his brother Mussulman, a cook in the fort, that two of the Effendis were prisoners. But the cook soon hastened away to decapitate certain skinny fowls which would form the basis of a "Risotto al pollastro" for dinner at the officer's mess, leaving Mulai Hamed to wonder if, perhaps, the tall Effendi has also been kept in durance vile, until he saw Mr. Fenshawe and Mr. Royson being whirled off in the Governor's carriage along the sea front.

He cursed both of them in suitable terms and started on the long walk to the hotel Being a born gossip, he chose the livelier route of the main street, which might yield a meeting with another acquaintance. This divergence led him past the Elephant Mosque. Abdullah, wearied of rendezvous arranged by Mrs. Haxton for von Kerber, detected Mulai Hamed's badge, and sought information.

"Brother," said he, "I would have speech of thee."

"Say on" was the courteous reply for Mulai Hamed was flattered at being addressed thus by a man of distinction.

"There be certain giaours at thy caravanserai, an old man, a fat man like a bull, a young man who stands more than a cubit high, and a thin man, the Hakim Effendi, whom I await here. Hast thou knowledge of them"

Mulai Hamed checked the list carefully. "It must be," said he at last, "that the Hakim Effendi is in jail, for, the others I have seen, but not him."

Abdullah was annoyed. He, a pure-blooded Bedouin of the desert, had already made a great concession in using the word "brother" to one of mixed race.

"I ask not for folly," he muttered. That is the answer of a drunken Frank."

"Nay, friend, I speak truly. May I never drink at the White Pond of the Prophet, if I have not told thee even that which I have heard."

Abdullah swallowed his wrath, listened to Mulai Hamed's story, and was convinced. Notwithstanding Mrs. Haxton's prohibition, it was now essential that he should see her without delay, so he accompanied the deputy assistant hall-porter in the direction of the hotel. As they went, they met a rickety-closed carriage being driven at a furious rate down a side-street, and both men thought it was making for the mile-long causeway which connects the island of Massowah with the mainland.

"Who travels in such a hurry?" asked Abdullah, looking after the swaying vehicle.

"Perchance a "kafila" starts for the interior to-night," said Mulai Hamed. But the turmoil in the vicinity of the hotel now drew their attention, and they ran with others, for public blood-letting is ever an attractive pastime for those who form the audience.

Dick was then leaving the telegraph office, whence he had despatched a cablegram on his own account. Bare civility demanded that he should acknowledge Mr. Forbes' various communications, so he sent the brief message: "Writing, Royson," which, he thought, covered the ground sufficiently. Before rejoining Mr. Fenshawe and Irene, he walked a little way towards the harbour, and, as he half expected, met Stump returning from the yacht.

He proceeded to astonish that stout mariner with the evening's budget, but Stump had been thinking things out in his own fashion, and he set forth a theory wich apparently accounted for von Kerber's discomfiture.

"You see, it's this way," said he. "These bloomin' Italians have got the griffin about that treasure. And who gev it to 'em? Why, that chap who arranged the hold-up at Marseilles. You said nothin' much about it, which was right and proper, but Tagg is sharper'n he looks, and he tole me that a paper was nicked out of von Kerber's pocket. That paper put the sharks on the scent. They got ahead of the "Aphrodite" by catchin' the Indian mail at Brindisi, an' had everything cut an' dried for us when we dropped anchor here. Miss Irene an' me spotted one of 'em watchin' the hotel this afternoon."

"I believe that man was Alfieri," said Dick. "Indeed, Mrs. Haxton admitted it to me, and it was his unexpected appearance that caused her to beat a retreat."

"An' who's Mr. Alfie Wot's-His-Name?', broke in Stump.

"I'm sorry. I forgot you had not heard of him. He is the man who secured the papyrus, or paper, at Marseilles. Both Mrs. Haxton and the Baron are afraid of him."

"You seem to know a dooce of a lot about this business," exclaimed the skipper testily.

"I cannot help that—I have been dragged into it, in many ways, each peculiar, and hardly credible, when considered collectively. I promise you, captain, that I shall tell you the whole story one of these days. Meanwhile, I think that the sooner we are at Aden the better it will be for Mr. Fenshawe and the ladies, and I offer you the respectful advice that you should back up Miss Fenshawe if she tries to persuade her grandfather to go there at once."

"Funny thing," growled Stump, "but them's Mrs. Haxton's very words as I helped her up the ship's ladder. Hello! where's the fire? Unless I'm much mistaken, young feller, there's a first-class row goin on outside our bloomin' cafe. No, no don't you butt in among Arabs as though you was strollin' down Edgware Road on a Saturday night, an' got mixed up in a coster rough-an-tumble. These long-legged swine would knife you just for the fun of it. Keep cool an' by, an' let any son of a gun who comes too near have it where it'll stop him."

(To be continued next Saturday.)

THE QUEEN OF THE FRAY.

If you're waking, call me early,
Call me early, hubby dear,
For to-morrow will be the maddest day
We've had for many a year.
For many a long, long year, my boy,
The rowdiest, roughest day,
For I'm to be Queen of the Fray, hubby,
I'm to be Queen of the Fray.

Last year we made a frightful fuss;
We marched to Parliament Square
And tried to storm the Commons,
For they'd said we would not dare.
We smacked the fat-faced bobbies,
And we made them run us in,
For that's the way to gain respect
And Votes for Women win!

For we are on the war-path now
Man's power is waning fast,
And the man-made laws which we obey
Will not much longer last.
And shying stones and breaking panes
Is the way to win we say,
So I'm to be Queen of the Fray, hubby,
I'm to be Queen of the Fray

Oh, sweet and strange 'twould seem to me
Within the House to be,
To ask my friends whene'er I chose
To Terrace and to tea.
And I am duly practising
The jibe, the taunt, the jeer,
For that gay time when I may be
An M. P. or a peer.

I'm sorry, very sorry, dear,
To leave you in the lurch,
But I think I'll sally forth and prac-
Tise shying at a church,
For to-morrow I would love to shine
When brickbats 'gin to play,
For I'm to be Queen of the Fray, hubb y,
I'm to be Queen of the Fray.

And should I be arrested, dear,
And to the prison go,
I shall refuse my food, and die,
And cheat my gaolers so,
And do not grieve, dear hubby, for
The Martyr of Holloway,
Who was once the Queen of the Fray, hubby,
Once the Queen of the Fray.

And if I can, I'll come again
From out my resting place,
And my ghostly hand shall smack once more,
That poor dear bobby's face.
And tho' I cannot speak a word,
I shall look what the papers say,
And sit on the Speaker's chair, p'raps,
When he thinks me for away.

If you're waking, call me early,
Call me early, hubby dear,
Those high, discordant, shrieking sounds
E'en now I seem to hear:
"Oh, where is Sylvia, where is she?
And Christabel? Hooray!"
Ho! I'm to be Queen of the Fray to-morrow,
I'm to be Queen of the Fray!

A. B. C. in the "Red."

A DAUGHTER OF EVE.

There is a maiden that I know,
With laughing eyes of brown,
She swears she's my true sweetheart, but
I feel inclined to frown,

To see the way she smiles at all
The fellows that she meets,
If they, when calling on her, bring
Some flowers, books, or sweets.

I cannot grumble at the men,
For she's the one to blame,
And if I remonstrate with her,
She shows no sense of shame.

Yet even if she is a flirt;
She doesnt' mean to be,
Although last week I caught a friend
With her upon his knee.

But still, I do not worry much,
For when she goes to rest,
She says, with face pressed close to mine:
"Daddy, I love'oo best."

J. H. Winder.

THE

Homes of Robert Burns.

BY

H. MAKINSON

(Author of "The Cronies of Burns," "Burns, His Character and Influence," etc.).

I.

ALLOWAY.

North of the bordering Tweed every laddie knows; or, should our lot be cast in another hemisphere, the Trapper on the Frazer River can tell, that the cottage where Robert Burns was born lies distant from the town of Ayr about a Sabbath day's journey, and that there the happy hours of childhood passed lightly over him, as he

"Ran about the braes
And pu'd the gowans fine."

Since these distant times the highways and byways of the district are entirely altered, and the old roadway and landmarks are gone. Nowdays when travelling between Ayr and Alloway there is no occasion to cross "the ford," or to skelp "through dub and mire." Neither are we called upon for the exercise of "prudent care," for before the whisk and the whirl of the electric car the last of the "bogies" have fled. The loneliness of the journey too is a thing of the past, as, since the days of the immortal "Tam," the way has been trodden by the simple and the sage, by the prince and the gangrel body all intent on a glimpse of the unassuming but and ben—the early home of the champion of the brotherhood of humanity. And seeing that we may not compute the nationalities and the numbers who, over desert and sea, have hither come, we can only follow the example of the seer of Patmos and generalise them as "ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands."

THE FATHER OF SCOTLAND'S BARD.

To be in a measure worthy of the theme we are describing, we must respond to the call of the early years of King George III., and, rending the veil of time, take the reader with us, and step into the Ayrshire of that glorious period of British history. Equipped in kneebreeches and Kilmarnock bonnet, the attire of the district and the age, we journey southwards from the town of "honest men and bonny lasses." On the road we discuss the burning question of the hour—the merits of the "New Lichts," and the "Auld Lichts." This beguiles the dusty path, and, ere the controversy has closed, there appears to view the modest dwelling and handiwork of that bright example of a Scotsman and a man William Burns. At Doonholm near by he has been at work among the shrubberies, in his capacity as gardener, and is now returning with "his spades, his mattocks and his hoes." It is the long days of summer, and after his "eleven oors" refreshment he is wont to be busy in the evening in his own little market garden. With this Scots' worthy we pass the time of day, and venture to remark on the condition of the crops, and of our coming to view the beauties of nature at Alloway. As regards conversation, however, no great headway is made, for the father of Scotland's Bard is far from being communicative. However, our voices are heard from the cottage interior and a cheery, superior looking housewife appears on the scene, her presence acting like a ray of sunlight. She knows her own good man, and as her eyes rest upon his face we can tell, at a glance, that she is convinced there is none like him. She pretends, of course, to be quite cross that we should be kept standing outside, but affection's glance is difficult to hide. Inviting us to come in and rest awhile, she turns to lead the way across the most trodden threshold in the world. As we respectfully look for concurring assent from her husband we note that the heavy brows have disappeared. There is a whole-hearted welcome in his mien, and it is the kindly hand of a man who has found her whom his soul loveth, that marshals us within.

THE BOYS AND THEIR TEACHER.

Indoors we are the recipients of a more substantial earnest of the hearty favour of the mistress of this simple abode, while the aged relative of the family, sitting ayont the fire, and well known to students of Burns as Betty Davidson, regales us with reminiscences of her younger days, and informs us in explanation of Mrs. Burns' oft repeated excursions to the little window looking out on the road, that "it is about time for the laddies to to be hame frae that schule" With the head of the house too we have managed to get on to the crack, and when we narrate the subject of our disputation on the road hither from Ayr, there is a sparkle in his eye. Like other Scotsmen a theological discussion is, to him, as the breath of his nostrils and he is with some enthusiasm, unfolding his views on the subject, when the two hopes of the house burst in wi' flichter-in noise and glee." For a second time within the hour the mother makes pretence of being displeased, and rates them for a couple of ramstam loons, but a quite sufficient calming effect is supplied by the presence of strangers within the gates, and the boys soon subside into shy reserve. We may here premise that Mr. Murdoch, their teacher, made known to us his opinion, when we met him afterwards, that Gilbert was the cleverer of the two. The shrewd father himself, however made no such mistake, and speaking for ourselves as we look at the fine little lads, and feel a growing interest in the elder with his dark, lustrous well opened eyes, the pleasure of the mother is unfeigned, and she covers her confusion by chiding us for having apparently left our appetites in Ayr. By this time, however, our host has got warmed to his review of the New Licht and the Auld Licht doctrine, independent of the youthful interruption and as he discourses on the merits of his favourite theme the whole household hang on his words after the same manner as the Roman Senate listened to Cicero, for William Burns is honoured and revered not only by his own little home circle but also in all the district around within the radius of his ken.

How long we would like to tarry here among the homely appointments upon which multitudes perennially gaze, we may not say, but as day is now far spent we apologise for having stayed so long, and the father tells us he will accompany us for a little on our way, as he is intending to pay a visit to Mr. Murdoch, the schoolmaster. As we take the road the family gather about the door, and "glowring" round the shoulder of his mother are the two great black eyes of the boy to whom Scotland is indebted for being an outstanding nationality, and doubly so the world at large, for implanting firmer yet in the human heart the tenets of the New Commandment.

Alloway Mail, some distance away, was the former educational resort of the little chaps we have left behind, but since the arrival, in this district, of that capable preceptor, John Murdoch—mainly through the instrumentality of William Burns, a school has been established nearer at hand. "Our dominie taking his evening walk," our host informs us, alluding to the individual now almost within hearing. The two worthies greet each other, and we are introduced as two wayfarers come to see Alloway. Mr. Murdoch turns with us, and, as we stroll along four abreast, we fail not to note the deference paid by the younger man to the parent of his two best scholars,—an attitude which fills us with a desire to hear from the newcomer some particulars of its reason. An opportunity soon occurs, for William has been charged with a message from the wife to a neighbour by the-roadside. There is no preliminary tap as he enters. We hear him shouting as he opens the door, "Are ye in guidman?" and we jog along slowly till he catches us up again. Our query that we would like to hear concerning William Burns brings the schoolmaster to a stop, "My friends," he says, "I consider William Burns as by far the best of the human race that ever I had the pleasure of being acquainted with, and many a worthy character I have known. He is a tender and affectionate father. He takes pleasure in leading his children in the path of virtue: in short he exercises himself in living a life void of offence towards God and towards men."

THE "AULD BRIG."

The subject of the schoolmaster's eulogy rejoins us with an invitation to see the result of his gardening skill at Doonholm, where he is employed under Provost Ferguson, for he has recently been engaged in forming an avenue within the grounds and on the margin of the Doon. We are only too pleased to go, and soon find ourselves in one of the pleasantest spots on the banks of the world famous stream, a scene rendered all the more beautiful by the splendid taste of this skilful son of Adam. We take a critical view of his worth, and have every reason for pronouncing it good. But though the days are long and bright, and the hour is late, our two friends let us go when we mention our desire to see some more of this Ayrshire beauty spot ere nightfall. Thus we parted with William Burns, and, strange to say, when in after years we read, for the first time, the works of the Bard the knowledge came to us like a flash, that it was his honoured father he had in his memory, when he penned the words:—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

We follow the flow of the pleasant river till we join the road at what is now universally known as the "Auld Brig." Though centuries old the graceful sweep of its single arch gives added beauty to the vicinity, and is a pleasing contrast to the surrounding foliage. As the great highway between Carrick and Kyle, what an interesting chapter of Scottish history this bridge could write! Of how many an armed force that has crossed and re-crossed, and trysted here, in the internal feuds between the Kennedies and the Maxwells; of the stand-up fights for religious freedom in covenanting times; and further back still the daring deeds and derring-doe, of the days of Wallace and Bruce. With these reflections, and thoughts of the past glory of Scotland filling our minds, we turn from the centre of the bridge after one last look up and down the stream, for ere night fall, there are still some more of the vicinity to explore. In truth we have left ourselves little time to spare, for the going down of the sun has left but a brief respite to the day, and the glooming is deepening fast, the warbling in the woods has given place to the subdued song of the Doon, and, with some reluctance, we begin the return journey to the town of Ayr. We are not far on our way when we light on Alloway Kirk. To the contemplative there ever surrounds an ecclesiastical ruin, an element of reflective mystery, for the thoughts stray back to the days long ere it had to endure the crumbling touch of time, and when praise ascended within its walls from voices hushed, for ever in eternal stillness. Alloway Kirk is no exception to the rule, and its dismantled walls, black with the years, and the rusty bell, silent now as the worshippers it invited to prayer, are, in themselves, a compendium of the ravages of corroding age. The churchyard adjoining and surrounding the Kirk is unenclosed, which lends an air of neglect, but we are informed by a passer-by that William Burns has petitioned the Magistrates of Ayr to build a protecting wall.

A SIMPLE SERVICE.

It is now, however, between "the gloamin and the mirk," and as we turn to retrace our steps, along the old road, behind the Kirk, we hear the sound of voices mingling together in sacred praise and proceeding from the new historic cottage nearby, in which we recently enjoyed the kindliest hospitality. Our recent associations cause us instinctively to draw near. Mr. Murdoch has evidently gone home with his friend for his voice is distinctly heard, mingling with the rest, as they sing the old Psalm;—

Since better is Thy love than life,
My lips Thee praise shall give,
I in Thy name will lift my hands
And bless Thee while I live.

When the voice of song is hushed we can distinctly hear in the still night "the priest-like father" reading the words of eternal hope. A silence brief and deep follows the finish of the chapter, and the subdued commotion in moving those homely chairs that are now railed in like the British Regalia, pervades us with the signalling thrill that William Burns is kneeling at the Throne of Grace. The simplicity and grandeur of the service has strangely affected us though one shrinks from the difficulty of the task of a description which adequately enlightens Perhaps a better alternative is provided when we aver that though no utterance has passed between us on the town-ward way our thoughts of the experiences of this memorable afternoon, besides lightening the journey, has brightened exceedingly our hopes of humanity. The illuminating reason is that our eyes have rested on a typical Scotsman of the olden time, and when we step out from the shades of the Georgian era into the realities of our own generation it is to become better and happier.

THE NEW ALLOWAY.

Since those far-off days, well nigh a century and a half has come and gone, and again, but with the verities of the present around us, we find ourselves in the same old sweet country side, and part of what is now known in every land as "the Burns Country." What a busy scene-shifter is "Time"! And that a mighty man is the Vandal. We step along the old road to Alloway no more. The obliteration of the path along which Tam o' Shanter, in "glorious" fettle, took his ride, is an act of spoliation for which there is neither reason nor rhyme. Generation after generation will rise to curse its disturbers, for its value as an asset to Ayr and to Scotland, was sufficient to pave it with gold. And the financial is a puny light in which to view the matter compared with the joy of treading the scenery gound of the most dramatic peon ever produced.

The present highway from Ayr to Maybole—along which so far as "The Monuments," as it is called, electric traction is available—is withal a pleasant road, but the method of transit does not lend itself to philosophic discussion, even though the "New Lichts and the "Auld Lichts" were not, as they are now, only faded memories. And since these far-off days what a change is here! Within the cottage, crowded as it is with visitors, stepping softly and with uncovered head, there is a stillness that is positively awful. To us perhaps this is more apparent than to others. How different an economy prevailed that far back afternoon when the attention of the cheerful giver was divided between bestowing upon us of her bounty and watching for the return "o' the laddies frae the schule." And, without, how altered now the quiet repose that reigned, when, with William Burns and Mr. Murdoch for companions we trod the leafy lanes of Alloway. Each memento of the great Poet is a shrine for travellers from British towns and Provinces and lands remote. For ourselves the call of remembrance takes us to the little churchyard, and soon with feelings everyone will exempt us from describing we look down upon the grave of William Burns. Instinctively we examine the obverse of the tombstone upon which are chiselled the well-deserved and well-remembered lines.

"O ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains
Draw near with pious reverence and attend.
Here lie the loving husband's dear remains,
A tender father and a generous friend.
The pitying heart that felt for human woe
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride.
The friend of man: to vice alone a foe,
For ev'n his failings leaned to virtue's side."

William Burns rest in peace! To your stamp of manhood Scotland owes everything. Loved and honoured in your life, your memory will be treasured through all time, as being an honour to your country.

THE MONUMENT.

Leaving the sacred spot, we now join the roadway, along which Tammy and his grey mare did not allow the grass to grow in their desperate ride to win "the keystane o' the Brig." Here the next crowning glory of the new Alloway appears to view. "The Monument" in form, position, and style, is sweetly befitting the classic vicinity in which it finds a place. Its base has three sides, each facing towards one of the triple divisions of the County—Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. On the foundation rests a circle of columns, representing the Muses nine, while on the top is a cupola, with a gilt tripod, supported by three hundred dolphins. Within the interior of the base are the double Volume Bible, given by the Poet to Highland Mary at the parting scene on the Ayr; the two drinking glasses he gifted to Clarinda, and the wedding ring of his own bonnie Jean. Adjoining the monument the "drouthy cronies"—the sculpture work of James Thom, a stone-mason hailing from the parish of Stair near Tarbottom—find a place. The "Cronies" have been all over the globe, and while they obtain a final abode beside the Memorial on the Doon, the miniature replicas of the jolly couple, who were "fu for weeks the gither," are to be found everywhere, and are the generally accepted counterparts of the immortal Tam and Soutar Johnnie.

From the Monument to the Auld Brig is a journey by no means fatiguing, and we find ourselves leaning over its now well initialed parapets again, The Doon flows on as of yore, and the view around is, if anything, more than ever delightful to the eye. This, perhaps, the most famous bridge in existence, stands mercifully where it did. Here, in the sixties, Vandalism was about to raise the hammer of destruction when the ruthless arm was arrested. Led on by some prominent lovers of home and country, widespread indignation saved the ancient and renowned structure to Scotland. Prominent among the preservers was that patriot and brilliant writer, Hamilton Paul and we record the Petition, presented by him to the Authorities concerned to show its poetic excellence and its public spirit —

"Unto the Honourable the Trustees of the Roads in the County of Ayr the Petition and Complaint of the Auld Brig o' Doon;—
Must I like modern fabrics of a day
Decline unwept, the victim of decay?
Shall my old arch that boldly stretches o'er
Doon's classic stream from Kyle to Carrick Shore
Be suffered in oblivion's gulf to fall
And hurl to wreck my venerable wall?
Forbid it! every tutelary power
That guards my keystane at the midnight hour.
Forbid it! Ye who charmed by Bura's law
Amid these scenes can linger out the day.
Let Nannie's sark and Maggie's mangled tail
Plead in my cause and in that cause prevail.
The man of taste who comes my form to see,
And, curious, asks, but asks in vain for me,
With tears of sorrow will my fate deplore
When he is told "The auld Brig is no more."
Stop then! O stop, the more than Vandal rage.

(Continued on page 8.)

HOMES OF ROBERT BURNS,

(Continued from page 1.)

That marks this revolutionary age;
And bid the structure of your father's last
The pride of this, the boast of ages past;
Nor ever let your children's children tell
By your decree the ancient fabric fell."

It has further to be thankfully recorded that steps have been taken, not only to save the bridge for all time, but to secure also its repair and upkeep. And it has only to be added that the graceful sweep of its span is a credit to the builders of a former age, that its associations with Scotland's Bard accords it a value above estimate, and that as a thing of beauty, this ancient arch is very much in keeping with the banks and braes o' bonnie Doon.

THE FAMILY AT ALLOWAY.

Before returning to the auld clay Biggin, to view, in a delightfully appointed store-house near by, the priceless treasures and relics of the bard, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to have refreshments down beside the Doon. Everything is pleasing certainly, still our thoughts will revert to that memorable afternoon we were the guests, not far off, in the homely house of the Bard. And haunting yet, are the two blazing black eyes peering at us, round the shoulder of his mother, as we left the cottage door under the care and guidance of William Burns. Since then the years have fled, and seated here by this pleasant Ayrshire river, as we view the great company gathered from the east and from the west, we recognise the applicability of the words of Longfellow concerning Scotland's Bard.

"His throne fills every heart,
His hand guides every plough."

At the beginning of this sketch of the early home of Burns, we made mention of the widespread knowledge of the locality of his birth, and may we not add, that, to the spot where stands his mausoleum, the same idiom applies? But the others at Alloway who "round the ingle formed a circle wide," and whose Psalm of Praise cheered us on our homeward way, must claim our attention here. Britain's capital was the ultimate abode of John Murdoch. There he continued his teaching, and there he finds a sepulchre. Agnes, the Poet's eldest sister, is buried in Dundalk, Ireland, where a magnificent obelisk, thirty feet high, has been erected to her memory and to the honour of her great brother. Isabella Burns, her father's well beloved, and her gifted brother's champion, lies in her father's grave in the old kirkyard of Alloway. To the everlasting credit of Gilbert Burns, though married he always kept his mother with him; and mother and son lie side by side in the East Lothian churchyard at Bolton. Thus was widely scattered the little family of Alloway, to all whom one of the best parental exemplars that ever lived discoursed from the Book of Books of brighter worlds, and led the way.

Fare ye well, sweet Alloway, with your memories so varied. Farewell the immortal dwelling of William Burns and the happy Carrick Maiden, his wife, to whom he lost his heart, once upon a time, at the market in Maybole, and who was destined to become the mother of the sweet singer of Scotland.

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COURT FROCKS IN 1913.

SOME GORGEOUS FABRICS.

The subject of Court gowns is ever an interesting one, especially to those fortunate debutantes who are to be launched into society through the medium of the great State ceremony. The fashions of 1913 promise to be very elaborate, and Court frocks especially will be redeemed from any possibility of mediocrity, which is fortunate, for in the old days there was far too much conservatism and sameness. However much fashion used to change, year in and year out, Court dresses remained practically the same. Even a few years ago few gowns for weddings or Court functions could be exactly described as becoming or pretty. True they were made of good material and had lasting qualities, but uncompromising stiffness of fabric, severe boning of the bodice, and unhygienic pulling in at the waist were not calculated to produce comfort or that sympathetic plasticity of line which we now so much admire. Mercifully all these horrors are out of fashion.

Many of our embroideries are replicas of some of the most beautiful pieces of handiwork of olden days, and most of them are magnificent in colour and design. The modes of the second Empire are undoubtedly in favour.

Crepe-rieuse and embroidered charmeuse, in addition to brocades and broches of every variety, are great favourites just now. Gold and silver tissue brocades are always gorgeous for Court trains; these, combined with laces and chiffons, will inevitably hold their own, but the substance of the materials will be rendered as soft as possible. A pinky shade of orange is a colour which is now much affected both for day and evening wear.

In a simple Court frock, with discreetly draped lines, the scheme is carried out in tones of orange and flame colour. The fabric itself is plain and of crepe-rieuse, while the patterned portion of it is of crepe-de-Chine broche, through which gold and silver threads are drawn with good effect. The top of the corsage is of white tulle illusion, with jewelled ornaments arranged in the front portion. Over the shoulders is looped a train of plain crepe, which is held with jewelled bands, and edged all round with a narrow border of skunk.

For a youthful wearer nothing could be more attractive than a pale blush-rose chiffon arranged over a creamy lace. A wide belt of pale pink, with silver and pinky tiger lilies on corsage and skirt. The train is of gold and silver tissue brocade, which can be as "souple" in substance as softest chiffon lined, with the blush-pink shade.

A very gorgeous model is in rich broche crepe of various deep shadings in bold design, mixed with this fabric; on one side of the corsage is maize-coloured tulle and lace, edged with tiny golden roses. The train is of pale-yellow chiffon, lined with gold tissue, and trimmed with very decorative flounces of lace, and bordered with small roses. Undoubtedly the trimmed train combined with transparent effects is a distinctly new feature for this season.

A debutante's frock is of white crepe over a pleated underdress of white chiffon: white crystal and dainty pearl trimmings are hand-embroidered on to bodice, skirt and train. The effect is very youthful and most becoming. The train is of white charmeuse.

Another novelty in drapery and design is carried out in mauve and cream. The underdress is of mauve crepe-de-Chine; it is embroidered with leaves of dull gold, over which are arranged draperies of white tulle and chiffon; these draperies also form the greater part of the bodice, though the latter is finished with a crepe sash, edged with golden fringe. A tiny gold fringe is worn on the shoulder. The train is Venetian lace, edged with tailless ermine, lined mauve chiffon.

THE INNKEEPER OF THE TROUBADOURS.

BY

PHILIP GIBBS,

Author of "The Street of Adventure," "The Individualist," "Intellectual Mansions," &c., &c.

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In the heart of the fair country of Provence, in southern France, the ground suddenly rises into a chain of high rocks, dazzling white when the sun gleams upon them, and broken into ridges and sharp edged cliffs and isolated peaks that stick up like colossal teeth.

A valley, with smooth green fields and orange groves and clumps of olive trees lies between these wild and fantastic hills, ending abruptly at a vast wall of rock upon the summit of which stand the ruins of a mediæval fortress, grim and dark against the sky.

A zig-zag path winds up to this old castle and to the ramparts which guard the cliffs around it, and the traveller, taking breath after the steep ascent, finds himself gazing upon the ruins of a famous town perched high between two valleys.

It is utterly abandoned now, and its stones lie scattered about the uneven ground in a woeful chaos. There is no sound of human life here, during many days of the year, but grasshoppers chirrup in the cracks of broken houses, and butterflies flit through windows without casements, and birds build their nests in chimneys through which there comes no smoke.

Half the houses have fallen into mere rubbish heaps, yet still one may trace the streets and squares, the chapels and the shrines of a fortified town where once queens and princesses held their Court of Love, where French knights and lords listened to old tales of chivalry, between their own adventures of war and errantry, and where Troubadours who had wandered through Provence, from castle to castle, singing as they went, found their richest reward and their most splendid welcome. For this town on the wild rocks above the Happy Valley, as it is still called, was the capital of the Troubadours and of their poet king.

Now it is abandoned except by travellers who in the summer months come with red guide-books in their hands, to scramble over the rocks and search through the ruins, haunted in their imagination by memories of old romance. Its only permanent residents are the grasshoppers who chirrup in the cracks, the butterflies who flit through the roofless houses, and Monsieur Gringot, the innkeeper of "The Troubadours," with his wife and family.

A remarkable man is Hyacinthe Gringot, once of the Chasseurs d'Afrique (that most famous regiment of cavalry), and now innkeeper of "The Troubadours." If you happen to go to this strange, deserted town lying in ruins under the sun of Provence, you will find him strolling outside his inn (it was once the house of a king's lady) carrying his broad-brimmed hat in his hand, so that his tremendous mass of curly white hair (so snow-white above his black eyebrows) is stirred by the soft breeze. Or if he has his hat on his head, he will sweep it off before you, and say with a most engaging smile and with a distinguished manner, "What a charming day, sir, and how beautiful is the view from this ledge of rock! Will you not come in for a little refreshment after your long climb? They keep good wine at 'The Troubadours' and excellent coffee."

Travellers are surprised at this courteous greeting from a stranger. It is only later that they discover him to be the landlord of the inn. Yet he does not lie about his wine. It is good. And while one drinks it, Monsieur Gringot will tell old legends and little tales of history belonging to the ruins (he has learned them by heart), and will intersperse them with sonnets and quatrains in the old language of Provence or in modern French.

"Whose poetry is that?" one asks, and he will smile modestly and thrust his plump fingers into his white locks and cough a little and say:

"Poor trash, sir, that I jot down while waiting for my guests. People call me a poet. They flatter me too much."

If the mistral is blowing (it is a cold breeze that sweeps down from the north-west) Monsieur Gringot, the landlord of "The Troubadours," will say: "Come into the salon, I beg of you. It is however, a little untidy, because my-son-in-law is decorating the walls with his painting."

It is now three years since his son in-law began to decorate the walls with his painting, and the wood nymphs dancing round a Bacchus in the Happy Valley are unfinished.

But that is how things go at present, and I have yet to tell how Monsieur Gringot set up his inn in the ruined city of the Troubadours. There is comedy in it, and a touch of tragedy.

For Monsieur Gringot was not always there, and before his inn was established, there was another tavern kept by an old man, named Bourdin, and called "The Three Queens." It was but a small wine-shop, foul within, and uninviting from without. Centuries old—the Sieur Jehan de-Brieux, a famous knight of Provence, lived here once—its walls seemed carved out of the solid rock, and its windows were so small that they could let in but little light. Yet for many years "The Tree Queens" had gained all the custom from travellers to this wild spot, because, you see, there was no other place with a wine bottle and a glass. So old Bourdin and his wife had done pretty well, and had hoarded up the francs, and starved and scraped and pinched, until they were able to send their son to Paris, to be a fine gentleman among the art students in the Latin Quarter. He cost them a pretty penny, too, and was always writing to his parents for more money. But one day he would be a famous artist—he told them so without reserve—and this old couple, so ignorant, and lonely, were happy in thinking of his future triumphs. Strange!—but not uncommon among French peasants, who will sacrifice themselves for their sons, and nourish great ambitions for them.

While Henri was away in Paris, old Bourdin and his wife received a terrible blow. Among the travellers, who came up the steep pathway, was an elderly man with white hair and black eyebrows, who drank a bottle of wine at "The Three Queens," and praised Madame Bourdin's beauty (though she was quite toothless), and asked innumerable questions as to the owner of the ruined houses, and the cost of renting one of them. Old Bourdin grunted in reply. He did not like the man's expansive ways. He liked them less when one day the stranger, with the white hair and the black eyebrows, came with a gang of workmen and took possession of a house immediately opposite "The Three Queens," and commanding the nearest approach from the roadway.

"The lunatic is going to live here," said old Bourdin to his wife. "Anyhow, it will bring more custom to us."

But one morning there appeared above the house, where the stranger and his workmen were busy, a great signboard with blue letters on a white ground, and old Bourdin read for the first time the name of "The Troubadours"—Hotel-Restaurant. Proprietor, Hyacinthe Gringot.

Old Bourdin was speechless for five minutes. He stired up at that signboard with a face which gradually changed from red to purple. Then he staggered into his own wine shop, seized his wife by the shoulders, and stammered out a number of horrible curses. "Name of a thousand devils!" That was the least of them.

Later in the day when he had drunk a good deal of his own bad brandy, old Bourdin came face to face with Hyacinthe Gringot, who was standing at the front door of his new house humming a little song and letting the breeze play about his white hair.

"Good morning, Monsieur Bourdin," said the proprietor of "The Troubadours," "How is your charming and beautiful wife?

"Name of a pig!" said old Bourdin, "what do you mean by coming here with your ridiculous sign-board? I will take the law against you. For twenty-five years I have been the only innkeeper here. Pack off with you, or I will know the reason why."

He spluttered and raged, red in the face.

"Mr friend, there is room for both of us," said Hyacinthe Gringot, "and France is a free country. Come, though we are rivals, let us be friends, you and I."

He held out his hand in his grandest and most persuasive manner, but old Bourdin spat on the ground.

"May the devil take me," he said, "if ever I speak another word to you. Ten thousand curses on you and your inn!"

He raised his claw like hand and thrust it up with crossed fingers, as though he would blight Hyacinthe Gringot and "The Troubadours" with a malignant spell Then he shuffled back to his own house of "The Three Queens" and all day long stayed in the dark doorway blinking out like a toad from its hole.

A few days later, Hyacinthe Gringot brought his wife and daughter to the new inn—a buxom wife with a little black silk cap above her raven tresses, and a young daughter of eighteen or so, tall and slim, with sparkling dark eyes, and laughter which often rang out through the open windows of "The Troubadours" and worked a madness in the brain of old Bourdin, who seemed to think this laughter mocked at him.

As the weeks and months passed by, and a hot sun shone always down upon the ruined town on the high rocks, old Bourdin watched his rivals and hated them more and more. They were robbers! They were stealing all his custom from him! They were bringing him to ruin!

Whenever travellers came up to the steep pathway—English or Americans with red guide books, or French artists and men of letters, or holiday-makers from neighbouring towns—there was Hyacinthe Gringot waiting to sweep his hat off to them, to impress them with his abundant white hair, and his distinguished black eyebrows, and to beguile men into his inn by his exaggerated courtesies.

Old Bourdin, a gnarled old peasant, could not compete against such a man as Hyacinthe Gringot. Why, the fellow had read up the history of the ruins like any official guide and could rattle off the names and deeds of the famous people who had lived there with a never-ending flow of eloquence. Old Bourdin often listened to his loud sonorous words, telling these stories to a party of visitors, or reciting his own poetry to them, so that they were awe-struck, or laughing heartily with him, as though they were his friends rather than customers. He thought nothing of slapping an English milord on the back and calling him "good comrade" So congenial did the visitors find the company of this landlord of "The Troubadours" that from time to time visitors would stay with him "en pension," and there would be card parties and singing parties at night in the inn, and old Bourdin would watch their shadows on the red blind in the house opposite—among them the big shadow of Hyacinthe Gringot with his mass of hair—and listen to their voices, shouting with laughter or song—loudest of them being the voice of Hyacinthe Gringot, who sang old songs in the Provencal language. And old Bourdin watching and listening from his dark inn, from which never a sound came forth, hated the landlord of "The Troubadours" with a deadly hatred.

Another blow struck him when Hyacinthe Gringot built a big shed facing the zig-zag pathway up from the valley, and on a large board painted the word "Garage" in bold white letters, so that any party of motorists coming to vist the rains could hardly avoid putting up their car in that place so ostentatiously provided.

Old Bourdin had quarrelled with his wife for forty years, but when she died he remembered the beauty of her girlhood, and shed tears, and cursed with more than usual violence his hated rivals. They had the insolence to come over to him in his grief, to offer their sympathy and their help.

"Get ye gone!" he shouted to them, "You have killed her, robbers as you are! If ye dare to cross my threshold, I will strike ye dead."

With his own hands he dug his wife's grave among the ruins and put her old body into the hole, and covered it with stones dragged from one of the ruined houses. Then he wrote to his son Henri in Paris, "Come and help me to fight against these robbers who have killed your mother, and ruined my inn. If you are a man you will help me to get revenge."

"Dear Papa," was the answer of Henri, who was not yet thirty years of age, "I need a little holiday, so that I will come with pleasure. Certainly that Hyacinthe Gringot must be a scoundrel. I am very sorry for poor mamma's death. How much money have you left in the bank?"

One morning, therefore, Henri walked up the Happy Valley, and climbed the rock-hewn pathway. His black felt hat with its broad brim was at the back of his head. The long black tie of an art student fluttered in the breeze. The white dust of the roadway in the Happy Valley had powdered his tight black trousers and pointed boots.

Henri sang a little music hall song. His black eyes, burning in a white face, stared up at the great castle on the rock, and at the ramparts of the ruined city, where he had played as a small boy.

"Sacre bleu!" he said. "This is the loneliest place in the world. There is not even one pretty girl to whom I can make love."

Yet at that very moment his eyes were startled by the sight of a girl prettier, he thought, than any he had ever seen before. She was sitting on a ledge of rock just above him, with her hands in her lap, staring with dreamy eyes down into the Happy Valley. They were big brown eyes in a face like a wood nymph's. Presently they looked at Henri, with a little air of surprise.

Henri was startled. He took off his big felt hat and said,

"Good-day, mademoiselle. Will you be so good as to tell me whether you are a fairy or a mortal woman?"

She said, "I am Therese, if you please."

"A charming name!" said Henri. A pretty name for a pretty girl, mademoiselle."

She laughed, blushed a little, and said, "Eh, do you think I'm pretty? If so, you're the first to say so."

"You astonish me," said Henri. "Why, you are as beautiful as one of those fairy creatures who come dancing down the Happy Valley on midsummer nights, if we may believe the old tales. By my faith, and with your permission, I will make a sketch of you, before you vanish like magic."

He sat down on a boulder, opened a sketch book which he had carried under his arm, and sharpened a pencil.

"Tell me," he said, "are you really a wood-nymph, or one of those tourists who come to visit the ruins of this old rubbish heap?"

She said, "I am Therese Gringot, and my father is the innkeeper of "The Troubadours."

Henri dropped his sketch book, and his knife and his pencil, and as he sprang to his feet, his hat fell off the back of his head.

"Mon Dieu!" he cried. "This is a tragedy!" "On the contrary it is very funny?" said Therese, laughing at his grotesque attitude. "What is the matter, young man?"

"The matter! The very devil!" cried Henri, "my father is old Bourbin, the innkeeper of "The Three Queens." Between your father and mine there is a hatred as poisonous as vipers' tongues. How am I to make love to you, mademoiselle? The thing is impossible—or at least most difficult!"

Therese sprang to her feet now with a little cry.

"Oh!" she cried, and went running up the street pathway like a fawn disappearing behind the rocks.

Henri picked up his sketch book, pencil, knife, and hat.

He walked slowly up the pathway, until at the top he met an elderly man with silvery locks and black eyebrows, and an engaging smile, who swept off his hat with a grand air, and said, "Good morning, sir. A noble view from this rampart! You are an artist, I perceive. We have many here."

"A charming old boy!" thought Henri, and doubtless a tourist with a guide book in his pocket."

He answered that the view was very fine indeed, but nothing new to him.

"You have been here before?" said Hyacinthe Gringot. "That must have been before the new inn was established. They keep very good wine at "The Troubadours."

"Perhaps," said Henri. "But the landlord is a robber. He is trying to ruin my father, who keeps 'The Three Queens."

"Sapristi!" said Hyacinthe Gringot. "As it happens, young man, I am the landlord of 'The Troubadours,' and if you use the word robber again, I will squeeze your wind-pipe between these two fingers."

He held out his thumb and forefinger in such a menacing way that Henri's white face became whiter.

"Sir," said Henri, "I do not desire a quarrel, I wish you a very good day."

He walked quickly over to "The Three Queens," went into its gloom, and found his father adding up figures in his bank-book.

"Good day, papa," said Henri. "I hope I find you in good health."

But old Bourdin was in bad health. He clutched his son's arm, and said, You have not come too soon. Those robbers are ruining me. If you have the spirit even of a grass-hopper, you will take revenge upon them."

Into his son's ears he poured out a stream of deadly hatred, like a black and turbulent flood. He cursed Hyacinthe Gringot. He cursed Hyacinthe Gringot's fat wife. He cursed Hyacinthe Gringot's scraggy daughter. He cursed everything that belonged to Hyacinthe Gringot, and raising his hand with crossed fingers, he swore that he would curse his son if ever he spoke a word to his enemies, if ever he crossed their threshold, if ever he relaxed his efforts to destroy that nest of vipers.

Henri was alarmed by so many curses.

"But, papa," he said, "what do you wish me to do? How can I destroy our hated rivals?"

Old Bourdin blinked his eyes, and breathed hard.

"There is always a way," he said. "I am old and feeble, but you are young and strong. The rocks here are slippery. An accident may happen. Or a shot gun may go off by mistake. Eh, it would not be surprising to find Hyacinthe Gringot lying dead one day at the bottom of a high peak."

"You desire me to kill him, papa?" asked Henri, in his amiable voice.

Old Bourdin clutched his son's arm again, and put his mouth very close to his son's ear.

"Dead men tell no tales," he said.

"I will think the matter over," said Henri. "We must not be in too great a hurry, papa."

The truth was that Henri was in a most embarrassing position. It was so difficult to murder the father of a girl whom he already loved most passionately, and a man whose charm of manner and generous hospitality were undeniable. For, Henri was of a sociable nature, and, coming straight from the gay tumultuous life of Paris, he found the silence of this ruined city of the Troubadours most intolerable at night, and his father's conversation most monotonous. In spite of himself he was drawn towards that inn on the opposite side of the roadway where, as darkness fell, the window blinds glowed red, and from which into the intense silence of night, there came the sound of singing voices and hearty laughter.

"Papa," said Henri one evening, "I am going for a long walk to think over the best means of murdering Hyacinthe Gringot. Do not wait up for me, but leave an oil lamp in the window.

Old Bourdin rubbed his hands, and then patted his son on the arm.

"Good boy!" he cried. Brave! lad. But Henri crept over in the darkness to "The Troubadours," and pushed open the door very quietly, and stood in the well-lighted room where Hyacinthe Gringot was playing cards with a guest, and where Madame Gringot and Therese were knitting lace. The laughter of Hyacinthe Gringot was ringing out, and he lifted a cup of wine to his lips as Henri entered.

Hyacinthe Gringot, who had a great heart and much affection for young men, slapped his rival's son on the back, pulled up a chair for him, thrust a botttle of wine under his nose and said: "Make yourself at home, my lad."

So night after night Henri played cards with his father's rival, when he was supposed to be meditating his murder, and sometimes sang little songs of Paris in a low voice, so that it should not reach the ears of the old man, who was wondering how soon his boy would do the great deed of revenge.

And in the day time Henri met Therese in the Happy Valley, and played hide-and-seek with her among the ruined houses, and kissed her in the summer house of the Queen Jane, which still stood in the lower meadows below the ramparts.

It happened that one day they were sitting on a ledge of rock overhanging a sheer precipice and, like two love birds, they twittered endearments to each other.

"My pretty one," said Henri, kicking a pebble over the ledge, and listening for its fall far below, "You have the eyes of an angel. I will paint you one day with wings, in a golden halo."

"It is droll," said Therese, patting at a cheek. Every day seemed a week before you came, and now a week seems but a day. How is that if you please?"

"It is because love makes time run swiftly," said Henri. "If it were not for my old father we would marry, and live as happily as butterflies in summer."

"If your old father could but see us now!" cried Therese laughing.

But her laugh stuck in her throat, for, at that moment a shadow overfell the two lovers, and the sound of a strangled cry of rage behind them frightened them. Henri sprang to his feet, and white to the lips, faced old Bourdin. His father looked like a wild beast. He was in a crouching attitude with his gnarled old hands thrust out as though he would claw at his son's heart. His eyes were bloodshot, and there was a little froth about his lips.

Therese gave a shriek, and ran swiftly down the rock pathway with her yellow hair streaming backwards?

"Papa!" said Henri. "What is the matter, dear Papa?"

Old Bourdin was trying to speak clear words, but his lips mumbled and mouthed in horrible, incoherent rage.

One word only came in a savage cry.

"Traitor!"

He sprang at his son's throat as though to strangle him, but Henri, with the fear of death upon him, for he was very close to the edge of the Rock, flung himself prone upon the ground and clutched at the tufts of grass.

Old Bourdin fell heavily over his son's body, and as he fell a boulder gave way before him, and he rolled right over the edge of the cliff.

Henri put his white face over the ledge of rock, and was in time to see the body of his father crash horribly upon the rocks below.

"Mon Dieu!" cried Henri.

He picked himself up from the ground, arranged the leaves in his sketch-book, searched round for his indiarubber, and then strolled back to the inn of "The Troubadours."

Hyacinthe Gringot was sitting outside his door, letting the breeze stir his white locks, while he jotted down a poem.

"Poor papa has met with an accident," said Henri.

Hyacinthe was searching for a rhyme.

"What is that you say? he asked, in an absent-minded way.

"Poor papa has smashed himself to pulp," said Henri. "He tumbled off the rocks and went down crash. I never heard such a bang."

He laughed, and laughed, rather hysterically. (He knew that he had been very near to death.) Then he shed a few tears, and regretted that God had made him an orphan, with no one to love him in the world. He cheered up a little when he remembered Therese.

As it happened, Hyacinthe Gringot was delighted to have him as son-in-law, for old Bourdin, in spite of the rivalry of the new inn, had hoarded up a little fortune of 30,000 francs, and Henri put it into the business when he married Therese.

There is now only one inn at the rock city of the Troubadour. Hyacinthe Gringot still sweeps off his hat to strangers who come up the zig-zag path, and Henri, for three years past, has been painting wood nymphs on the walls of 'The Troubadours," while Therese works in the kitchen, or nurses her baby in the sun.

A USEFUL FRIEND.

A Chelsea pensioner, seated, on the Thames Embankment, was lamenting the death of an old comrade.

"Poor old fellow," he sighed, "how shall I get on without him?"

"Were you much attached to him?" asked a bystander.

"It is not exactly that, sir," he replied; "but, you see, he had lost his left leg, and I have lost my right. We shared a pair of boots between us, and it will be very difficult to find another in the hospital, whose feet are of the same size."

LEACH & WEBORNY

NOTICE.

Mr. A. SYDNEY SMITH begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that when he took over the sole proprietorship of the above mentioned firm of Leach and Weborny in April 1912 the staff included only one European Cutter.

Since that date the increase of business has necessitated the engagement of four others and the staff now includes five European Cutters.

It needs no further comment upon the above facts to shew the result of personal supervision and management of the business in addition to which Mr. Smith himself being a practical Cutter and Fitter is able to guarantee perfect fit and entire satisfaction on all garments made by him.

Mr. A. SYDNEY SMITH begs to tender his sincere thanks to his customers for their help and patronage in the past and hopes their experience of his work, and the recital of the above facts will insure the continuance of their patronage of his Establishment in the future.

MILITARY STORES,
Bombay, February 1913.

LEACH & WEBORNY

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

CAUTIOUS.

A well-known judge recently dined at an hotel in Dublin, where the man who takes charge of the hats is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear. "How do you know that this is my hat?" the judge asked, as his hat was handed to him.

"I don't know it, sir," said Pat.

"Then why did you give it to me?" replied the judge.

"Because you gave it to me, sir," said the man, without moving a muscle of his face.

MERELY CLIMATE.

The American visitor wondered down into sunny Cornwall. Seeing some particularly large chrysanthemums in a garden, he knocked at the cottage door, and, in New York gutter language, exclaimed to the grower:—

"Fine flowers, these. Guss I'd like to know how you grow 'em."

"Oh, climate," replied the yokel.

And them great cabbages, what makes them grow?"

"Just climate," declared the Cornwall man seriously.

"H'm. Away in New York about all we grow is skyscrapers. Only last year a fifty-storey building sprang up like a mushroom. It grew up so quick that it had no stairs or lift."

And the yokel stared aghast.

"How—how do you get to the top, then?"

"Oh, clime-it—just clime-it."

THE JUDGE.

The fondness of American men for tacking official titles on to their names is well known. "I once," says a prominent U. S. official, "met a man who called himself Judge Green, an' I ventured to ask if he were a United States judge or a circuit court judge. 'I ain't neither,' he told me, 'I'm a judge of hosses!'"

WHEN THE BAND STOPPED.

It is reported that a certain musician, disgusted with the chattering that usually takes the place of listening during a musical performance, arranged with his violin, his violoncello and the rest, that the music should suddenly stop in the midst of the loudest passage in the piece.

It was done, and, clear and distinct above all the loud talkers' voices, these words were heard, "We always fry ours in lard!"

CUTE YOUNGSTER.

A factory lad, who was exceedingly poor was obliged one morning to start away to work without the customary dinner tied up in his handkerchief. Long before twelve o'clock had struck the boy was studying hard as to how he should procure the much-needed meal, and soon an opportunity presented itself.

The master of the mill usually came down about dinner-time with his favorite dog, and it was not long before the lad, happening to see it running about the yard, seized a large stick that was near, and immediately commenced chasing the animal round the place, calling out—

"Hi, hi! Put it down—put it down!"

The master, catching sight of what was going on, quickly came to the scene for an explanation, and the boy's ready answer was

"He's not going to take my dinner fro nothing, I can tell ye, sir."

Without the slightest hesitation the master gave the lad a shilling to replace what he, of course, thought his dog had taken, and the artful youngster was able to purchase a good meal. He was wise enough, however, to refrain from repeating the fraud.

JAVA, A JEWEL.

ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.

Java is a jewel that would have been added to England's crown if Stamford Raffles had had his way. It is interesting in these eastern countries to mark the traces of the historic struggles between England, Holland, and Portugal—nations whose small home foothold drove their people over the seas to annex whatever might be lying around, as it were. Portugal's vitality has waned to nothingness, but in the 16th and 17th centuries she obtained a big hold in India and in China, and made her hand felt in Malaya and in Ceylon. When the Dutch were fighting the Portugese for supremacy in the Malaya Archipelago, they invited England to share the cost of the effort to establish East Indian trade. But England, then in the youth of her sea-power, shirked the responsibility; she calculated to establish independent trade without that expense. Time proved this to be a miscalculation, and animosity sprang up between the English and the Dutch in the subsequent struggle. However, a treaty of sorts was concluded in 1749, practically giving Holland sovereignty in Java. More than half a centuary later, Raffles, having established Penang and being on the alert to secure further riches for the Empire, aroused the Indian Council to take steps to recover Java before the French, who were being attracted, stepped in. He and Lord Minto sailed for the island with a fleet of 90 vessels and 12,000 men. They entered and occupied Batavia, unopposed in August 1811. On the 26th they fought and won a great battle at Meester Cornelis, a lovely suburb now, seven miles from Batavia. Lord Minto issued his proclamation and, a month later, left

RAFFLES INSTALLED AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In 1816, Raffles sailed for England, and, on this voyage, paid his historic call at St. Helena. Napeleon, who habitually refused to see visitors, was pleased to receive Raffles, and spent some time with him. During Raffles' absence in England, the French gained time and strength, and, on the rights of pre-emption, played a neat little duel of diplomacy with England. Raffles was appointed Governor-General of Bencoolen, and the future ownership of Java was still undecided when he was sent to occupy Singapore in 1819. Five years later the Congress of Vienna restored Java and the islands of the Malaya Archipelago to Holland, and allowed Britain to round off her eastern possessions with Singapore, where she dominates the principal lines of ocean communication between east and west. Britain exchanged Bencoolen for Malacca and shared possession of Borneo with Holland.

THE ACHINESE.

Not that the Dutch acquired peace with the settlement. There was Acheen in Sumatra to be dealt with. Its people were ever in an anarchical condition, sheltering behind the quasi-British protection derived originally from Raffles' treaty with the Sultan in 1819, and receiving powerful aid from Malayan princes. When the Dutch acquired a free hand in Sumatra by the treaty of 1872, open rebellion broke out. The Dutch underestimated the power of Achinese's resistance, and thousands of men were lost, and millions of guilders expended in the struggle. The capture of the notorious chief, Panglima Polim in 1904 and his deportation to Amboyna in 1907 helped to reduce the Achinese to as near a state of peace as could be expected in people of their temperament.

THE GOVERNMENT OF JAVA.

There are four divisions in the Government of Java, the first and supreme being exercised by the Sovereign in Holland. The second is the central control of the Governor-General, and the next, the Civil Service, which plays a prominent part. The fourth is the interesting provincial government carried out by a "Resident" with the aid of local Councils. The Resident is adviser or "elder brother" of the native prince of the district, who nominally controls his division of the subject race. The whole country bears witness to the entire success of the scheme of local government, though the Dutch have afforded many unexpected reverses in its establishment.

THE "OILSKIN MYSTERY."

Then, again, there is the Chinese problem—a problem that has been with the Dutch in Java since they put 20,000 Chinese to death about the middle of the 18th century for fomenting insurrection. Suppression has brought about a queer educational movement among the Chinese—they are "agin the Government," they publish their own papers, and are beginning to claim rights that will be difficult to adjust. They are mostly of the merchant and artisan classes. Chinese are not allowed to compete with the Javanese in domestic service. They have been taxed in every possible and impossible way, yet they flourish and some of them acquire great wealth—though they are allowed to flaunt it, like the rich Chinese in Singapore. The only honour to which they may aspire is membership of the Chinese "Raad," a sort of protectorate for Chinese, which does good service for, and with, the Government. Its members sit in the capacity of advisers to the judges when Chinese cases are before the Court; they compile returns of Chinese trade, and are responsible for the explanation of the country's laws to their people.

MIXED MARRIAGE.

Caste prejudice are not so rigid as they are in British India, and the coloured wife finds favoured alike in the eyes of poor white and the smart military man. One frequently sees the poor white travelling about the country with his Javanese wife trailing behind laden like a beast of burden. The coloured and half-dark wife of the military man appears with him everywhere; some of the Eurasian women are very presentable. One we saw, dining with her smart, white-clad husband in a mid-Java hotel, was exquisite—her small, fine face framed in clouds of dark hair and her slenderness, clothed in brilliant sarong and snowy kabaja; there was something of a bird-like gaiety about her that showed up well beside her big fair husband and that made the Dutch ladies in the room appear portlier by contrast.

"AN EMERALD IN THE EQUATORIAL RING."

I suppose every visitor, who ever thought that he or she could wield a pen, has tried to describe the beauty of Java. It is a woman's country, so far as descriptive writing is concerned. Its beauty has a quality that stimulates a woman's imagination, while men are more impressed by its historic and scientific interests. Wallace, in the famous book, which is still the standard work on the Malaya Archipelago, deals chiefly with its historic, natural science and economic aspects, and almost ignores the picturesque. In the Dutchman knowledge of the active and underlying life and conditions has killed the power to realise the island's loveliness, for the Javanese Dutchman has no patience with the enthusiasm that idealises Java as "God's Garden," "Pearl of Asia" and the like, without giving true detail of potential facts. Every naturalist, archæologist, historian, sportsman and tourist that ever visited it is agreed that Java is the finest tropical island existing.

VOLCANIC WONDERS.

Before the beginning of time the land was riven with volcanic action that gave a unique basis of scenic grandeur; and nature, repenting her terrific mood, has played over the upholsted country in incomparable loveliness. Java's scenery is mostly on end—you get its best effects thousands of feet in the air. Switzerland may be grander; it certainly is not more beautiful, nor as varied if one dare make a comparison between snow and emerald, though there is ever a semblance of snow in the mist-hooded mountains of Java. Mont Blanc is 15,791 feet high. There is nothing like that in Java; but there are volcanoes in the island's backbone that vary from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high, and all active. Garoet itself quite a tiny district is a museum of natural phenomena. In crossing the beautiful lake, Sitoe Bagudit, you look on a whole company of volcanic monsters, the Tangkoeban Prahoe, the Bahroemen, the Kratjak, the Papandajan, and Goentoer. On the way to Goentoer you see

CURIOUS LAKES FED BY HOT SPRINGS,

where fishes thrive in water, varying from 104 to 108 degrees Fahrenheit. Goentoer's eruptive tendencies have decreased in the past half century, but its slopes, bare from base to crater, and of individual grandeur, give ample evidence of its activity a hundred years ago which is confirmed by the two craters on the south-east declivity. Papandajan is another place to stir the imagination. You reach it in successive stages by car, pony, and sedan-chair, and enter a natural inferno through a rift in the crater wall, 8,460 feet above sea-level. The perpendicular walls, varying from 600 to 800 feet high, enclose a lava plateau sown with mud springs, sulphur pillars, and solfataras. The rear of the crater and the ungodly hissing and bubbling of the fumeroles and hot springs are like the mutterings of captive demons. Here, in the 18th century, the fire spirits played

A TITANIC GAME

that culminated in one fell eruption, destroying 40 villages and 3,000 people. Perhaps more wonderful is a curiously coloured sheet of water enclosed in steep natural banks 5,610 feet above sea-level. At Garoet, too, you come into touch with another aspect of the island's variety. Garoet, Bandoeng, and Soekaboemi are the bases of the famous shooting excursions through the wild Southern Preanger country, the game including tigers, panthers, boars and deer. Then there is the Dieng Plateau, a happy hunting ground for people interested in ancient Hindoo temples and the like.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

"My, it's like a cinematograph show," said the American as we hung out of our carriage windows getting black in the face, for no railway engine ever belched such smuts as those of Java. The peculiarity of Javan railway travel is that either a mountain heaves up before you, towering up into the clouds, or the country suddenly drops down—as if into the very bowels of the earth, and you are crossing breathless spaces on a fragile span of steel, jungle-tops, and swirling river pattering the earth far below. Very strange it is to see great trees dwarfed to bushes in the valley, mist drifts lying among their tops like giant spiders webs, and thousands of palm tops swaying like a field of corn. Then you reach level land and billows of padi, or sugar plantations with lovely tassels of lavender-grey, like ostrich feathers above the cane. The rail-road has been constructed with wonderfully few tunnels. It skirts mountains with apparently no way of escape cloud-bewisped mountains that are blotted out every now and again with a sudden veil of rain. And, just as a tunnel seems inevitable, the train wriggles round a corner, and you are running through new aspects, with long plantations, saddled ridges of mountains below. And before you the sunlight is shining on other hills among un-lit black peaks.

CULTIVATION OF RICE.

No words can describe the ineffable beauty of the rice growth produced by one of the most marvellous systems of irrigation in the world, and the work of hundreds of generations. Java's population is something over thirty millions. The native works for dear life—"he has to." Consider the proportion of labour stimulating already abnormal growth in a land 600 miles long and from 35 to 150 miles broad. Mile after mile of broken country has been miraculously levelled and terraced, and so permeated with artificial channels as to be capable of perennial production. Near great velvety expanses of nearly full grown rice, there are new flooded terraces being ploughed by a span of sleek buffalo. Beside the pale gold of ripe rice there are great still sheets of water, pin-dotted with rice rootlets. Imagine the panorama! Sometimes a whole mountain is terraced like a gigantic stairway, with shallow fan-shaped steps which, in some places, are waiting for the rice to sprout through. Sometimes it is only a few square yards that have been filched from an impossible ledge or bank, and cultivated—sometimes a little flight of terrace steps that crowd like a fortification around a jutting hill-side. Or, again, the terraces sweep in bold curves around and down a valley's banks, narrowing to the bottom, where there should be a river—but the river has been diverted from its natural course by some queer process to irrigate its own banks. The whole thing is as beautiful and orderly and thrifty as the work of a beehive.—F. Z. in the "West Australian."

A book that expounds the virtues of the Hebrew language without making any use of Hebrew typographical characters must be considered a somewhat unique publication: yet such is the programme set forth by a popular treatise written by the Rev. William H. Saulez, which Messrs Longmans Green, and Co. will publish during the spring. This work, called "The Romance of the Hebrew Language." is addressed to those who are ignorant of Hebrew, and its main object is to explain to English readers the romance and living energy that lie hidden in the pages of the Old Testament, and when they are read as originally written. Examples are gathered from almost every book in the Old Testament and the result of their study will be to show how completely Herbrew differs from English in thought, style, and atmosphere. The work, in short, occupies the same relation to the proper study of Hebrew as a popular introductory primer might bear towards a systematic study of some branch of natural science.

The Life of Sir Alfred Lyall, upon which Sir Mortimer Durand is at present busily occupied, should present attractive opportunities to the biographer. Sir Alfred Lyall saw life under many aspects. He was an eminent Anglo-Indian in a period of transition, and his early poems gave the untravelled Englishman some of his first appreciations of Anglo-Indian life. He was also a distinguished man of letters, a keen critic whose judgments were always respected and the friend of most of the really interesting people of his time. Messrs Blackwood Co. are to be the publishers of his biography, which may be expected in about a month's time.

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

A STRANGE RECOGNITION.

The trial of Professor Hans Blumer had come on quickly, with little of the delay that is common, unfortunately, with such affairs in England. At the adjourned inquest, the jury had found that the old German was guilty, and that verdict had been duly recorded. As a matter of fact they could have decided in no other way, but that probably did not prevent them patting themselves on the back for having assisted in bringing a criminal to justice. A magistrate had also found that there was a case to send to the sessions, and so it was that on a day early in September the newspapers were full of the trial of Hans Blumer. Now the trial was drawing to its close, and in a court of the New Bailey, Professor Hans Blumer sat in the dock—a concession granted him on account of his age—and waited for the twelve men who formed the jury to give their verdict. They had retired, after hearing the summing up of the learned judge, more as a matter of form than anything else, and the people in the court were whispering together, wondering how the old man would take the sentence that was bound to be served upon him.

The judge's seat was empty, he having retired with the jury, but, beyond that, there did not appear to be a vacant space in the court. Even the gangways were full of whispering men, who waited impatiently to hear and see the last phase of the trial.

The barristers in the case sat back comfortably in their seats, those for the prosecution looking particularly pleased with themselves, those who had been on the losing side, through no fault of their own, obviously making the best of an impossible business.

There was hush as the jury, looking very important, filed into their places, and a moment later the judge slipped into his place, his scarlet robe the only touch of colour in the building. He fingered the black cap that lay before him in a manner that suggested that he already knew the verdict, and was anxious to get his part of the business over.

"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

The words sounded in the quiet court, with a horrible significance. On them depended the fate of the old man who sat so quietly in the dock, his white head resting on one hand, the trace of a smile on his lips.

"Guilty, my lord!" the foreman of the jury answered, and a sigh escaped the crowd in the court, as if it had feared that at the last moment the prisoner would in some way have escaped his fate.

Professor Hans Blumer raised his head, and looked at the man who had sealed his fate with an expression that was obviously one of relief.

The judge's fingers closed on the black cap, the absurd square that Justice finds necessary in England to make complete the passing of a death sentence.

"Prisoner in the dock," he said, and the hard voice that some people regarded as the sign of proper authority, but which others, unfortunately in the minority, were inclined to put down to a hard nature, "before passing sentence of death it is my duty to say a few words to you, hoping that they may do something to bring home to you before you pass into the presence of your Maker the enormity of your vile crime."

His lordship the judge paused to see the effect of his words upon the prisoner; but if he hoped to see a man cringing in the dock, he was disappointed. He frowned over his glasses, annoyed that this words had had no effect.

"In my long experience on the Bench I have never found a guilty man bear himself with such indifference. Possibly it is because you think that your age will prevent the extreme penalty being carried out, but I can assure you that, so far as I am concerned, a plea for a reprieve will be useless."

The judge's hand went out, and his fingers closed upon the black cap.

"Hans Blumer," he said slowly, "I sentence——"

The judge stopped, glaring towards the entrance, where a commotion had arisen, and someone cried out "Order!"

Through the crowds in the gangways a man of medium height, with a pale, intellectual face, pushed his way followed by a man of more than ordinary height. Judge, counsel members of the public, all showed their surprise, but it was nothing to the amazement expressed on the face of Charles Wells, K. C, counsel for the defence, when the man with the pale face bent over him and whispered something to him.

"This is most unseemly," the judge said sharply. Ushers——"

But Mr. Wells was on his feet, his face working with excitement.

"My lord!" he cried, "I must crave your indulgence. At this late moment a man is in the court who confesses to having killed Henry Mallory—in self-defence. He is willing to go into the witness-box or the dock."

The judge started at the K. C. as if he did not understand.

"This is really most unusual, Mr. Wells," he said at last, in the manner of a man who sees all his good work ruined by some interfering person at the last moment.

"It is justice, my lord," Mr. Wells answered hotly.

The judge glared at the K. C.

"I propose that an adjournment——" he began, but before he could finish, a dramatic scene took place.

The man with Sexton Blake—James Cairns—had been standing looking keenly at the man in the dock, not in the least perturbed that if his story was believed he would soon occupy the place, and suddenly a sharp cry broke from him.

"Father!" he cried. "It is my father!"

Through the crowd, Cairns pushed his way before anyone could stop him, and his hand reached out and gripped that of the old man in the dock. The latter was staring with wide distressed eyes at the man who faced him, and he shook his hand free.

"It's a lie!" he gasped. "I killed Henry Mallory—this man is not my son!"

Ushers were shouting for order, the crowd was whispering excitedly, but above all rose the voice of James Cairns.

"I insist upon being placed under arrest," he said, "It is many years ago since I saw my father. I believe that my mother and he quarrelled, and that she took me away with her. She died when I was quite young, and since then I have wandered over most parts of the world. Fate brought my father into the room as I killed Henry Mallory—in self-defence. I wondered why he tried to save me, for I did not then know who he was. Thank Heaven I am back in time, ready and willing to stand my trial. Arrest——"

"It's a lie!"

"The words broke wildly from Hans Blumer again, then, before anyone could catch him, he pitched forward in the dock; and lay still. A doctor in court hurried to his assistance, and at the same moment Inspector Burnett, plainly showing the surprise that he felt, stepped forward and laid a hand on James Cairns's shoulder.

"I arrest you for the murder of Henry Mallory," he said sternly.

But Cairns impatiently shook his hand from his shoulder and turned to the dock.

"What is wrong?" he asked huskily.

"Only a faint, through shock," the doctor answered.

"Thank Heaven," Cairns said fervently, and turned and held out his hand to Inspector Burnett.

"I am at your service," he said coolly.

* * *

Mr. Spearing and Sexton Blake stood once more on the landing-stage at Liverpool, but this time it was not to catch a boat to San Dios. A great liner lay beside the quey, and close to the gangway of the ship stood Professor Hans Blumer and James Cairns, to call the latter by the name we have known him by through this story. Much of the haggard look had left the old man's face, and he kept a hold upon his son's arm as if fearing to lose him.

The bell of the liner sounded, and Hans Blumer held out his hand to Sexton Blake.

"I shall never forget what you have done for me," he said huskily.

"It was nothing," Sexton Blake assured him lightly.

"Why, if it was not for cases like the Flat Mytery, my profession would be most uninteresting.

"Perhaps I shall some day be able to show my gratitude," Cairns said, gripping the detective's hand in turn. "I shall not forget. You have not only saved me from death at the hands of the hangman on account of your evidence, but have given me back a father."

One last handshake, an authoritative clanging of the ship's bell, and the old man and his son passed arm-in-arm up the gangway, which was immediately pulled clear.

"Good luck to them" Sexton Blake said, in a low voice.

"Good luck," Mr. Spearing growled. "Hang Burnett!"

Sexton Blake turned in surprise to his friend, and saw the look of disgust on his red face.

"What's the trouble now?" he asked.

Mr. Spearing drew a paper from his pocket, and jabbed at a particular part of it with his finger.

"Disgusting!" he growled. "Read that!"

And this is what Sexton Blake read:

"Great credit is due to Inspector Burnett for the manner in which he conducted not only the inquiry into the Flat Mystery, but the subsequent trial. It was largely owing to his efforts that the truth was learnt, and Mr. James Cairns is to be congratulated on having had such an able and conscientious officer engaged upon the case. Had it not have been for the inspector's inquiries, a grave miscarriage of justice might have taken place."

"Paper ought to be suppressed," Mr. Spearing snapped.

Sexton Blake turned from the paper to his old friend, a dry smile on his lips.

"For myself," he said, "I am satisfied because of that," and he nodded towards the departing steamer. "Only too often our work merely means the putting of men into prison, but to-night I feel that there is something more than that."

The expression of Mr. Spearing's face changed, and he held out his hand to Sexton Blake.

"Sorry," he jerked. "Don't care a hang about Burnett. Mighty glad, too!"

[From the "Union Jack" an old English weekly Magazine.]

THE PERFECT SMALL GARDEN.

BY MARY HAMPDEN.

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A small garden may be perfect in one of two ways; either it can be a replica in miniature of a large garden, containing numerous features, or it may consist only of one character; the latter example is true art, but the former gives variety. The essential to success in any case is that not a foot of ground shall be left unbeautified, or not at least made serviceable. The owner of acres can afford to neglect a yard here and there, but the aim of the possessor of but half or a quarter acre should be to obtain the utmost floral results from it and, be able to look upon new beauties at every turn.

Monotony must be avoided; along the suburban roads adjoining all towns are ranged plots of grass or gravel, surrounded with narrow borders in which appear the same species of trees, shrubs, and plants, the beds are filled each winter with commonplace bulbous favourites, the walls are adorned with the most ordinary climbers. In consequence the eye wearies even of such lovely things as laburnums, lilacs, hawthorns, tulips, crocuses, Virginian creeper, variegated euonymus geraniums, calceolarias, marguerites, and lobelia.

Gardens all of one colour prove both attractive and easy to plant, yet are not often seen; a white house becomes an important landmark if the front pleasure-ground is entirely filled with silver-leaved climbers and shrubs, white-blooming plants, with here and there a copper few beeches, red-foliaged Prunus pissardi, crimson hyacinths, red rose up one wall, beets, crimson alternatheras, and iresine in the summer beds. The little back garden of the same house may glow all with golds and orange.

A red-brick villa grounds should never contain pink and carmine, or magenta flower within sight of the walls; lavender-blue, with silver foliage makes the best harmony; another excellent scheme is a mingling of yellow and deep maroon, a useful colour that is offered by dahlias, chrysanthemums, pansies, hollyhacks, asters, tulips and countless other blossoms. Royal blue, represented by the delphinium and cornflower, looks well with red, white, or gray dwellings. An all blue garden, relieved by golden elders and privets, will command admiration, convolvuluses may climb fences and trellises, the walls support golden ivy, the window-boxes be made beautiful with phacelia campanularia, tall and dwarf cyanus, and lobelia, to follow hyacinths and chionodoxa of spring.

Passers-by are infallibly charmed by striking schemes of colour-use such as these, and if the back windows open on to similar arrangements, more pleasure will be earned than from the stereotyped kind of blend. It must always be remembered that the house plays an important part in the small garden scene. The best flowers, sweet-perfumed ones too, ought to be congregated by the entrance or beneath the bays, abrupt corners should be softened off by groups of fine shrubs.

Then the smaller the grounds, the more likely are they to be lived in during genial months of the year, and the number of seats and shelters should be in proportion. From the simple wooden bench under a warm paling or in a semi-circle of sunflowers, to the tiny thatched hut on the lawn, the rustic settee beneath a lime or fir, the chairs of painted iron set in the rose-pergola, the dwellers should be able to pass according to the temperature and position of the sun. Nooks for basking in during late autumn and winter are as needful as shady spots to inhabit in our short summers.

Refinements of seat locating will occur to most minds: no fine vista view should be without its inviting bench; the sunset hues will be best watched from one position.

Uncommon trees and other subjects give character to the place; there may only be room for one shrubbery group, but if so this should consist of species that will live in the memory. Crimson and amber broom, snowy hibiscus, rosy cerise escallonia, pink meadow-sweet, yellow American currant, maroon-purple lilac, are all hardy.

Plants of unfamiliar kinds should be as sedulously chosen. Blue-violet perennial geranium, variegated snapdragons, scarlet lychnis, white delphiniums, pink violas, mauve carnations, bush clematises will not fail to please.

The miniature garden, planned in imitation of some fine spicimen, must have its water scene, a dainty basin encircled by Japanese irises, forget-me-nots, and calthas, with one plant of the classic lily, or nymphæ, reposing on the pool; the rockery should form a mound, covered by alpines for blooming at most seasons, the pergola must be there, if but a few yards long, a rosery cannot be dispenced with, and a cluster of beds, joined each to each by an arch, will form it best. There may be a Dutch garden, too, where evergreen shrubs stand among serried ranks of tulips and dwarf asters; an old-fashioned garden also, with borders crammed with lupins, marigolds, stock double daisies, larkspurs and clove carnations, pinks, phloxes, and purple flags.

There are unique small gardens to be found scattered over our country that may serve as models for imitation in other localities; one is the garden of evergreen trees, shrubs, and plants, all decideous subjects being absent. This means that desolate months, from November to March, witness fully clothed branches, walls, and ground. The most scorching summer cannot destroy the verdant mantle that every shower leaves into brighter beauty. Nor is there any lack of suitable plants, for primroses, companulas, saxifrages, arabises, wallflowers, stocks, irises, hypericums, pinks, pansies, double daisies, ferns, are but well-known representatives of a vast number.

A garden of grass must have all its walks of turf, in addition to the lawns that divide beds and borders; close-trimmed grass is fit to cross at all times, but this idea must only be carried out where the soil is light and warm.

A garden of rockery, on the contrary, can well be created where soil is too poor and exposed, or too wet and heavy, for plants to flourish on the level; the paths are best made of asphalte, but gravel will answer the purpose fairely well. They should be flanked by flat rock-strewn borders, interespersed with banks, gentle slopes, high hillocks, made of good loam, built up with stones of antiquity, gleaned from ruins or riverbeds. In the cranies, as in the larger stretches between these, thousands of herbaceous plants, from the giant mullein to the minute aubretia, will laxuriate, giving sheets of myriad tints, appearing as early as any flowers, may, continuing in their sheltered homes when frosts have robbed colour from all neighbouring gardens.

Then there is the natural garden, that is too often the owner's excuse for untidiness, but may be one of the loveliest on record. Our native plants should be mingled in informal groups, the ground must show different levels, dells alternating with mounds, abrupt declivities with rude ascents, giving access to plateaus high and low, the whole manifesting the exquisite qualities of wildings well treated. The hedges of bramble and may should be grown over by honeysuckle and dog-roses, grades glimmer with the moon-coloured primrose, blush with rosy orchis, deepended with the warm purplish azure of bluebells, or be towered above at sides and ends, by foxgloves, the "fairy-fingers" of village children.

"Perfectness is not found among the work of men," states an old author, but the gardener is not unaided in his toil. The skies yield radiance as well as showers, the glory of shed hues will increase the floral colour-harmonies, soft romantic shadows give mysterious ideas of space beyond, the seeds that fall unwitnessed to the earth will robe bare inches as lavishly as in the fields and woods. Birds and moths, bees and butterflies, "God's winged flowers," will throng the dainty Eden.

There have been a good many English books devoted to the recent Chinese revolution, but there are still new things to be said, and an auimated record which Mr. Murray has in active preparation ought to make its way into popular favour. The author, Mr. Frederick McCormick, acted as war correspondent and special newspaper respresentative in Pekin for many years, and he relates the incidents of the growth and outburst of revolution from personal knowledge of an intimated kind. He traces the first murmurings of discontent in the provinces, discusses the Mongol attitude to authority, and the stealthy fostering of rebellion in Canton. Personal interviews with Sun-Yat-Sen and Yuan-Shi-Kai throw an interesting light upon current politics, and the book concludes with a well-informed analysis of the probable effect of the rebellion upon the international politics of the future.

A biography which promise valuable material appears in the list of Messrs. Smith Elder and Co. This is a new life of Jane Austen, produced by two members of her own family, the Rev. W. Austen Leigh, who wrote "Clawton Manor" (in collaboration), and Mr. R. Austen-Leigh, whose "Etoniana" was well received a little while ago. The present biography of Jane Austen is based upon the memoir written by the great novelist's nephew, the Rev. J. E. Austen-Leigh, upon a quantity of hitherto unpublished family letters and documents. From such a cloud of witnesses there ought to emerge a clear and valuable portrait of a fascinating character.

The buildings of Oxford enshrine many names which would otherwise be lost to fame; and it is probable that an army of undergraduates march though their university career without any clear idea about the worthies whose memories are preserved in the venerable stones of the Asholean and the Sheldonian. So far as the last-named celebrity is concerned, however, a volume to be published shortly by Messrs. Wells Gardner, Darton and Co. will let in a flood of light upon a half-forgotten reputation. This work is a life of Gilbert Sheldon, sometime Warden of All Souls' Bishop of London, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury. The present biography is the work of Mr. Vernon Staley, Vicar of Ickford, a parish over which Sheldon presided in the earliest years of his priesthood.

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The following is an articlewhich appeared in the *Indian Daily Telegraph*. It has been edited and augmented by a Professor of Music.

"Why is it that India has such a bad reputation among artists as a musical country? Hardly anywhere in Europe will one find musicians anxious to visit this country.

Why should it not have a good name? One cannot say that as soon as Europeans come out here they leave behind them all love of good music; but all Europeans who come out are not keenly alive to the beauties of this branch of art.

Music is almost undefinable, yet it is not something which we cannot understand. I should say that music is a force which appeals to the human temperament in its numerous forms. The various types of music—the type which speaks of happiness and gaiety—the type speaking of intense sadness, of passion, of love—surely all must appeal in some way to the human mind. One does not need to be a great exponent to appreciate the beauties of any art. One admires paintings and sculpture, without pretending to be great at either—why then should not one admire what I consider to be the greatest art of all? But people may say we do admire it. Very well then, seek to further its progress out here.

Take the progress in music during the last century. It has gone up by leaps and bounds, all done by Europeans; yet India, full of this very people—the offspring of the greatest musical race—is supposed to be uninterested.

The reason is this. In India one rarely has the opportunity of hearing good works performed. When they are performed, they are ruined. One rarely sees a programme set well, or an endeavour made to suit the audience. This can be done without mutilating really good musical taste. Generally one hears good and difficult works performed by musicians who have not the necessary technique and study. This is the reason of the so-called apathy towards music in the East. There is really no apathy at all—every one loves music, whether in the East or at the North Pole, but people are so tired of hearing inferior performances that when a really good artist comes they are shy of wasting their money.

Now, great harm is done in this country by the difficulties facing the musical aspirant. Are the teachers really competent, have they talent? I doubt it. Have they encouraged great artists to visit the East? Have they even extended the customary courtesy to the few great artists who have visited India? In most cases, the answer is emphatically "No." Why, then, should this be? A glimmer of light breaks in upon me. If the students of this country hear the best, then they will cry out for teachers who are above mediocrity, and so mediocrity, as is perfectly human in its conscious impotency, seeks to deaden the awakening faculties of aspirants by keeping out the light. My Lord Mediocrity can only succeed up to a certain point, for there has arisen the avenging angel of genius in the forms of three Russian brothers who are illuminating our minds, and the light from whose presence is exposing the littleness of the little."

LULE BURGAS AND AFTER.

Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT'S VIVID STORY.

By heroic exertions and enterprise, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," contrived to send by cable the first full report of that memorable three days' fighting, much of which he witnessed from the Turkish front, where he was himself under fire. In a book ("With the Turks in Thrace"), which he has written in collaboration with his brother, Mr. Seaford Ashmead-Bartlett, he tells the whole story of his experiences from the time of reaching Constantinople, a few days before war was declared, down to the day of the signing of the armistice. Apart from its illuminating account of the Turkish disasters and their causes, the volume as a record of personal adventure is one that may challenge comparison with the most exciting of novels.

A PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Within one week, from Oct. 26 to Nov. 2, the period in which the doom of the Turkish Empire in Thrace was sealed by crushing defeats, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, went through every kind of privation, danger, and anxiety, in his determination to secure earliest and firsthand news of the epoch-making events in the theatre of war. The account of his journey by motor-car from Constantinople to Churlu is like a modern chapter of a new "Pilgrim's Progress." Turkish roads, like almost everything else Turkish that had any relation to success in war, existed mainly on paper. The motor-car struggled and floundered through tracks that frequently merged into morasses. Sometimes it stuck fast for many hours, mud-bound and helpless. Time and again it seemed to the eager occupants, whose thoughts were ever far ahead on the ridges where history was being made, and where—a still more urgent consideration—other and more fortunate correspondents might be outstripping them in the race for news, that they had entered a Slough of Despond from which there was to be no exit.

"THE FINEST GENTLEMAN."

But always some happy circumstance, coupled with their indomitable efforts, enabled them to go forwards. Over and over again from the hapless race, whose overthrow it was their task to record, they received generously-given help, which confirms to the letter Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's dictum that the Turk is, by natural instinct, "the finest gentleman in Europe." However, in their despatches the authors have already acknowledged the part that Ottoman courtesy played in the happy issue of their expeditions and adventures. But in a narrative which from first to last cannot avoid being a testimony to national decadence, self-conceit, and utter incapacity for organisation or government, it is pleasant to find also many tributes to shining virtues in the individual.

The other side of the picture was apparent in Constantinople from the first. Endless procrastination and quite futile perversion of the truth tired out the patience of the correspondents, who were burning to leave the capital for the scene of fighting. Daily they were told that a day had been fixed for their departure, but the promised date always receded. Daily, also, they were regaled with wholly fictitious accounts of Turkish victories, long after the publication of the actual facts in Europe must have deprived these inventions of the least value. And yet, whether information and facilities were given or refused, whether truth or the reverse was spoken, courtesy was always shown. And in his dealings with the authorities in Constantinople, it may be noted, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is unable to find anything complimentary to say of Great Britain's diplomatic agency in that city. "All other Foreign Embassies," we are told, "appear to exist for the express purpose of helping the subjects of their respective nations. The British, on the other hand, appear to exist for the express purpose of placing difficulties in the way of anyone who applies to them for assistance." Indeed, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has some very caustic things to say about the "ignorance, apathy, and general physical and mental debility, which hangs over our Embassies like a leaden pall." But these criticisms are by the way.

PICTURES OF PATHOS.

Of Constantinople itself, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett says the only hope of regeneration is that it should be burnt to the ground. And yet, undoubtedly, the general effect of this record of a national decline is to inspire deep pity rather than any sense of a just retribution. There is something in the happy-go-lucky, almost childish, attitude of the Turks towards the serious business of war, which is not altogether contemptible, and, in the circumstances, is decidedly pathetic. Underlying their naivete is that notion of "Kismet," which at one moment manifests itself in a fatuous neglect of precaution, and at another in a sublime disregard of defeat.

For the pathos of it all there is no more telling instance than one finds in the picture of Abdullah Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman armies during the fatal days of Lule Burgas. On the eve of the great battle, he is aroused from his slumbers in a crowded barrack by the young Turkish officer who accompained Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in his terrible night journey from Silivri to Churlu. Imagine the consequences or even the possibility of a subaltern and a war correspondent interrupting the rest of an European commander of a grand army in the field! But Abdullah, "who has the most kindly expression always on his face, and looks the typical English country squire of tradition," received the half-starved and worn-out visitors with utmost hospitality, and actually ordered two of his staff officers to give up their beds to them. On the next night, at Lule Burgas, the shelter of the wretched hut, which accommodated Abdullah and his staff, is again put at the service of the guests, and the frugal supper of pilaff and stale bread is shared with them. Then, on the morning of the first day's conflict we see the simple Abdullah commanding the Islamite host, and directing, or, rather, watching their movements under conditions which seem incredible in the age of militarism. With his staff and escort he stood upon a mound all day. His four army corps ranged over a front of twenty-five miles. His sole means of obtaining information were his field-glasses. There were no telegraph, no telephone, no wireless installation, no relays of messengers, no aeroplanes. "In the course of the day I only saw one orderly ride up with a message, from which I gather that the corps commanders did not even take the trouble to communicate with the Commander-in-Chief. No one can blame Abdullah; it was not his fault. ....."

HIT THE DANGER SPOT.

A tippler with a very red nose got a day's work as a labourer in a boiler works. The same day he appeared before the surgeon at the hospital with his nose smashed.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the surgeon, "how did you manage to get your nose smashed like that!"

"Oh," cried the sufferer, "I put my nose through a hole in the boiler for a sniff of fresh air, and the man outside with the hammer mistook it for a red-hot rivet. And he only hit once—that's all."

THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NATIONAL DRAMA.

Twenty years ago, writes a reviewer of a new book published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones publicly ranged himself on the side of those who took a hopeful view of the future of the English drama. To him it then seemed that we had entered upon an era of renaissence, that the art, to the cultivation of which he has given his life and unwavering allegiance, had reached a point charged with the most promising possibilities. Surveying the situation with a sympathetic but critical eye, he discerned in it an unmistakable tendency "to separate dramatic art from mere popular entertainment, and to establish a school of English drama whose aim is to interest the public in the study and interpretation of life rather than in saying and doing funny or sensational theatrical things."

To what extent have the intervening years served to justify or to falsify these expectations? For a reply to this important question one naturally turns with a keen sense of curiosity to Mr. Jones's new volume of essays, published under the title of "Foundations of a National Drama." To the disappointment of all interested in the welfare of the modern stage, it will be found that the answer given, there is by no means of an encouraging or flattering character. There are, of course, passages in which the writer shows his appreciation not only of what has been accomplished in the immediate past, but also of what may fairly be hoped for from the near future. Nevertheless, his final verdict offers few reasons for satisfaction. The cheery spirit of optimism which formerly prevailed is now replaced by one, if not of downright despair, at least of undisguised despondency, a spirit which at one point provokes the avowal, sufficiently humiliating to our national pride, that "we have scarcely anything worthy to be called by the name of modern English drama." Nor is this all. If dramatists must be charged with a culpable neglect of their responsibilities, theatre-goers are no less deserving of censure. "I think, declares Mr. Jones, "you will come to the conclusion that the English playgoing public have for the most part lost all sense that the drama is the art of representing life, and that there is a keen and high pleasure to be got out of it on that level."

DIVORCE OF DRAMA AND LITERATURE.

Leaving aside for the moment an examination of the reasonableness of this view, let us consider the grounds upon which Mr. Jones bases so grave a charge. Chief among these is the almost universal indifference, so Mr. Jones insists, to the state of divorce existing between drama and literature. This is a question upon which Mr. Jones evidently feels acutely, for he is at pains to labour it, not once, but often. Yet, as a practised playwright, he cannot surely ignore the fact that the drama's first and supremest appeal is to the emotions, and that while literature, working in its own proper domain, may be reckoned on to yield fruit of incalculable value, it can never hope to stir our feelings as one real dramatic situation will do unaided by the use of a single spoken word Without in any way seeking to minimise the claims of literature as a factor at the theatre, it cannot be too strenuously insisted that it is not literary plays that are wanted to set the drama on an impregnable pinnacle, but plays true to nature, true to life, true to the laws that ordinarily govern existence, true to the primal instincts of men and women.

Contradictory as it may appear, all this, we are constrained to point out stands self confessed elsewhere in Mr. Jones's paper on the "Foundations of the National Drama." It is, for instance, to be found in the emphatic statement that "the first function of drama is to represent life and character by means of a story in actions; its second, and immeasurably higher function, to interpret life by the same means." There is no hint here that literature plays an imperative and essential part in either process; it is, indeed, permissible to suppose an implied acknowledgment on Mr. Jones's part that to introduce any suggestion of the kind would be wholly to confuse the issue and to divert the controversy from its rightful channel.

DEBASING THE DRAMATIC COINAGE.

In his strenuous condemnation of musical comedy, in his comparison of French with English drama, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, in his contention that it is impossible that progress should be made while two opposing standards of national taste exist, we frankly confess our inability to see eye to eye with the writer. In any case, before the last argument could be accepted as valid, it would be necessary to prove that because at one moment the public reveals a preference for a light form of entertainment and at another is disposed to favour something of a more serious nature, the result must inevitably be a conflict inimical to the best interest of the drama. "Utile est desipere in loco"—the loftiest intellect may occasionaly descend from the heights of its superiority without any material loss either of quality or of self-respect. Even the most austere scientist has been known to enjoy an honest bit of tomfoolery, a dignitary of the Church to afford proof of his humanity by the hearty appreciation of a good story.

Howsoever, we may disagree with some of Mr. Jones's opinions, recognition must be made of the abounding earnestness, the perfect sincerity, the profound feeling of loyalty underlying whatever he has to urge for or against the present condition of the English drama. All this stands out crystal clear. And if in certain places he adopts a destructive attitude he is never more interesting or better worth listening to than when he approaches the constructive side of his subject. There are few playgoers who will find themselves out of sympathy with his plea for the more efficient training of young actors or disinclined to endorse his complaint that frequenters of the pits of London theatres have all too frequently to strain their hearing in order to catch even an occasional word from the stage. There is also a distinct substratum of truth in Mr. Jones's contention that "a dramatic author is mainly conditioned in his choice and treatment of subjects and themes by the possibility of getting them adequately played and adequately stage-managed at a theatre of repute." That, however, is a state of affairs more or less common to all times and all countries.

A NATIONAL DRAMA.

On the subject which gives its title to Mr. Jones's volume he has much that is illuminating and instructive to advance. The failure of the Millionaires' Theatre in New York, has at least served the useful purpose of disclosing certain pitfalls to be avoided if, or whenever, the project for the construction of a National Theatre in London, should enter the domain of practicability. Mr. Jones unhesitatingly plumps for the idea that a National Theatre should be built and fostered by Government, always, however, with—a rather important reservation—the approval of the majority of English citizens. He recognises, on the other hand, that the time is hardly ripe for so large a scheme, that on the whole it would be wiser we should train ourselves and our neighbours to walk before attempting so mbitious a flight. His suggestion is thata a National Theatre should, in the first place, take the shape of a playhouse, not too small, for the adequate representation of Shakespeare, and not too large for the effective representation of a modern realistic play. By co-operation with the repertory and municipal theatres—the latter, by the way, have still to come into existence—scenic and working expenses would be sensibly lessoned, while a valuable repertoire of plays would speedily be secured. The matter, obviously, is of too large and comprehensive a nature to be discussed as it deserves within the limited space at our disposal. But there is much to be urged in favour of Mr. Jones's views, and their careful consideration is a duty incumbent on everyone who has the advancement of English dramatic art at heart.

Mr. Jones is no less interesting on the question of the Censorship, of the necessity of developing by all possible means the natural gifts of youthful artists, and of the repertory system. He has, indeed, so much of a useful and edifying nature to say, so much with which the majority will agree, that it seems a pity he should condescend to a statement—not the only one—so sweeping and disputable as that "at present the Gaiety Theatre and the Coliseum Music-hall are our national Theatres." It would be more to the purpose to recall that artists of the calibre of Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane, and Beerbohm Tree have, in respect of high artistic, purpose of histrionic power, and of earnest endeavour, denied to the variety stage nothing that they have given to the theatre. Mr. Jones writes with the zeal of an enthusiast, and, as not seldom happens to the perfervid reformer, allows himself to be hurried into occasional exaggerations. The fault, however, is one easily condoned in a writer whose devotion to the theatre, transparent honesty, and extensive knowledge, born of long experience, of the various subjects handled by him, stand out in the boldest relief. No one, in short, can rise from the study of this interesting collection of essays without feeling mentally stimulated by the strong and penetrating light thrown by the author upon some of the most difficult problems at preset exercising the minds of all serious playgoers.

PROTECTED HIS LITTLE BROTHER.

Tommy's mother had made him a Christmas present of a toy shovel, and sent him up to the nursery to play with his baby brother. "Take care of baby, now," said his mother, "and don't let anything hurt him."

Presently screams of anguish from baby sent the distracted parent flying upstairs.

"For goodness' sake, Tommy, what has happened to the baby?" said she, trying to soothe the wailing infant.

"There was a naughty fly bitting him on the top of his head, and I killed it with the shovel," was the proud reply.

A BARGAIN-COUNTER EPISODE.

Customer—"Girl! Girl! Why this service is abominable. I've been standing here for fifteen minutes, and not a soul has paid any attention to me. The patrons of this concern pay out their good money to support it, and what do they get in return? Insolence! It is outrageous, I repeat, outrageous. I shall report this to the management. Girl, will you wait on me, or must I stand here another hour?"

Girl—"What is it you wish madam?"

Customer—"I want two postage stamps, and I want them immediately."

Girl—"Very well, madam. Will you take them with you or shall I have them sent C.O.D.?"

NEVER A WORD.

Not long ago a clergyman was called upon to conduct the services at the funeral of a man with whom he had had no acquaintance. So, thinking to glean a useful hint or two touching the deceased's character, when he was shown into the living-room the divine called a little boy of eight, evidently a member of the family, and put to him this question:—

"Can you tell me what were the last words of your father?"

"He didn't have any," responded the lad with the utmost naivete. "Ma was with him to the last."

MORE THAN HE BARGAINED FOR.

A country vicar was giving the old people of his parish a happy party. Before tea the lights were lowered, and the words of "grace" were thrown by means of a lantern on to a screen.

The village baker, who was contracting for the occasion, appeared none too happy during the meal, and towards the close he passed a pencilled note to the reverend gentleman in the chair. It read as follows:—

"Please don't turn down the lights to sing grace when tea's done. I quoted nine-pence a head for all that they could eat, and didn't take no lanterns into consideration. Sausage rolls is a temptation to some people in the dark.

"P.S.—Just you notice how John Kelly's left hand pocket bulges."

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, whose history lectures are well known at Oxford, has just completed the final volume in Mr. C. W. C. Oman's invaluable History of England. Mr Marriott is a recognised authority upon modern history and economics, and the period covered in this volume is one to which he has given special attention. It starts just after Waterloo, and ends with the Reform Act of 1885, a short epilogue bringing the main record down to the death of Queen Victoria. The period is so crowded that Mr. Marriott has found it necessary sometimes to give up a strict chronological treatment, in order to bring out the full significance of such special movements as the progress in foreign affairs, in Irish policy, or in the development of Imperial colonisation. The chapters devoted to these special subjects represent more than twenty years' arduous study, during which Mr. Marriott has been collecting material, now for the first time employed to full advantage. There will be many maps specially drawn for the present work.

The disturbed state of China renders it improbable that any European will be able for years to come to penetrate into its wilder regions, and this fact lends additional interest, to an important book of sport, which Mr. Murray will publish during the present spring. The auther, Mr. Harold Frank Wallace, travelled from Shanghai across the Gobi Desert, his particular object being to obtain specimens of the takui, a large mammal allied to the musk ox. The ground covered was new to sportsmen, and the party included a naturalist well-versed in the Chinese language, who was able to gather much new information from the natives. Some of the birds and animals collected during the expedition are believed to be unknown to science, and altogether the work claims to reveal a new world to the sportsman, and ode (as we have already said) that is likely to be closed to the explorer for some time in the immediate future.

THE MAGAZINES.

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Canon Barnett's article on poverty is remarkably free from the vagueness, which weakens so much philanthropic writing. The author has settled convictions, and states them very explicitly. He holds that "it is the poverty of the great multitude of the working people and not the destitution of the very poor, which is the force of the present discontent." In concord with Mr. Bonar Law, he maintains that the greatest need of the greatest number is a larger income. The effect of recent "booms" has been to make the rich richer, and Canon Barnett submits that the latter must prepare themselves to receive a smaller proportion of the country's production. The Rev. T. C. Hammond writes to show that, while Unionist organisers ignore the religious aspect of the Home Rule question out of consideration for the Roman Catholic vote in their constituencies, it is a very substantial and vital matter in Ireland itself. He declares that Catholic policy in Ireland is one of rigid exclusiveness, and that while the Church proselytises vigorously, the greatest opposition is raised against Protestants enjoying the same kind of liberty. Some years ago a priest was acquitted by a Roman Catholic bench of magistrates when charged with kicking a Protestant colporteur, who sold a copy of the "Christian Irishman" to one of his flock. The bench asserted that such an assault was justifiable.

Mr. Hammond submits many striking quotations from publications circulating in Ireland to show the virulence, with which Protestantism is regarded by the most active elements of Nationalism. Lord Avebury, in "A Study of Preference," proves unable to refrain from those personalities, which are always the index of a waning cause. He remarks that it is wrong to raise money for Tariff Reform, because "Protectionists hope and expect to recoup themselves over and over again if they can carry their policy." As a matter of fact, the Free Trade side has all along been the better provided with funds; but Lord Avebury should really leave that kind of imputation to the Dirty Dicks of a Treasury Bench. This month's number has several good non-political articles—among them "Saint Sophia and Its Memories," by Lady Blake; "The Jew in France," by Eugene Tavernier; and "Others," by Yoshino Marnio.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

Some extracts from the manifesto of Dr. Woodrow Wilson upon the principles of government in the United States have been telegraphed to this country and already published. The full text will be found in the new issue of the "Fortnightly Review," and it breathes a vigorous, refreshing spirit. Its chief sentiment—that the policy of a great nation cannot be tied up with any particular set of interests"—is very much what we have been accustomed to hear from Mr. Roosevelt in similar deliverances. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, writing on "Great Britain and the next War," attempts to impress on the public some consciousness of the propaganda embodied in General von Bernhardi's book and comprehension of its significance. That authority has told us that "Germany will attack us the moment she sees a favourable opportunity." Our profiting by or neglect of the warning will be, as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle affirms, a crucial test of our national sanity. Mr. H. Fielding Hall, in a slashing attack on "The Competition Wallah," declares that the Government of India has deteriorated in quality through loss of confidence in itself and defective knowledge of the people and conditions it has to handle. Much of this he ascribes to the miseducation of those who fill the Indian Civil Service. There is throughout nearly all English officials (and unofficials) in India not only a disregard of facts about the people among whom they live, but a want of any real sympathy with them which is astonishing. They often like the "natives," they often are kind to them, wish them well, and do their best for them, but that is not sympathy. Sympathy is understanding. It is being able to put yourself in another's place. . . . . In all our young men nowadays it is destroyed by their education. Their minds are filled up with the obsolete and mistaken prejudices, which are called principles, and then the door is locked. They all talk the same, act the same, have the same ideas in their heads. None of them ever think over what is all about them. They do their work by paper knowledge and paper principles; the great book of humanity has been sealed for them. When they try to think they cannot do so.

Mr. Charles Dawbarn explains very lucidly the significance of M. Poincare's election: "France wants to change. She is tired of the uninteresting nonentity." She desires to feel in the personality of the President some expression of that new courage and energy, which is vibrating in the whole of her public and social existence. This national revival is not to be misconstrued. "The true temper of the French people is more and more Republican." But the country is sick of Parliamentary intrigue and partisanship, and demands a higher quality in its politics, of which M. Poincare is an honourable type.

"THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."

Dr. Dillon's review of events in the Balkan Peninsula, with the coincident negotiations in London, is full of interest. It throws considerable light upon some obscure questions of motive, and particularly on the relations amongst the Allied States over points like the Greek and Servian offer to lend troops for the capture of Chatalja and the failure of the Bulgarian Government to utilise the proffered aid. Mr. Francis McCullagh, who discusses "The Question of the War Correspondent," seems to entertain no doubt that the day of that species of journalism is over. And one would gather from his remarks that the refusal of military authorities to sanction the presence of correspondents in future campaigns will be justified, in some degree, at least, by the bad faith, which some members of that profession have exhibited towards their honourable obligations. Some other aspects of the war are dealt with in "The Wounded," by Mr. Noel Buxton, M. P., and "Women and War," by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart. Mr. E. N. Bennett, writing on rural problems from the Radical standpoint, expatiates on one or two proposals, which rumour has indentified as the corner-stones of Mr. Lloyd George's still undisclosed policy. Among these are a minimum wage for agricultural labourers and the settlement of rents by a Land Court. For the latter Mr. Bennett observes that "we have a sound precedent in Ireland," oblivous that the failure of the judicial rent system is the one fact upon which all Irishmen are equal, and that all recent and coming legislationaims at superseding it by land purchase. There is a crisp little sketch of the Presidential election in France by Mr. Laurence Jerrold and other features to be mentioned are "The Canadian Naval Question," by Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P.; "The Patriotism of Humanity," by Sir Francis Younghusband; and "The Theological Revolution and the Average Man," by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse.

"THE NATIONAL REVIEW."

Mr. Frank Fox, in the course of some notes from the Balkans, records a significant measure of the difference between Bulgarian and British patriotism:—

In all Bulgaria I have met but one man, who was young enough and well enough to fight, and who had not enlisted. He had become an American subject, I believe, and so could not be compelled to serve. In America he had learned to be an "International Socialist," and so he did not volunteer. I believe he was unique. He should be engaged to lecture by British Radical Peace Societies. With half the population of London, Bulgaria had put 350,000 trained men under arms. But there was in the nation one good Socialist, who knew that war was an evil thing, and that it was better to sit down meekly under tyranny and give up your womenfolk to violation than to take up arms. The Bulgarians did not merely come into the field under a spasm of desperate patriotism and submit to slaughter by an enemy, as untrained men of England would in case of invasion. Knowing that war was inevitable, they had trained for war.

"Navalis" calls attention once more to the inconsistency between the Government's Naval appeal to Canada and its own refusal to make any special exertions. The memorandum which it has laid before the Canadian Government proves that it regards the naval position as one of extremest gravity . . . Yet, after this admission, it intends to make no special effort. No supplementary ships have been laid down, as they have been in Germany. No intimation has been given to the builders of warships now completing that these ships must be pressed forward at whatever pecuniary sacrifice. No increase is to be made in the naval programme of this year to counterbalance the new Austrian programme, and thus Mr. Churchill has broken another of his pie-crust promises, for he pledged himself in July to lay down additional ships, and no other meaning can be read into the words he used. No attempt has been made to accelerate the completion of last year's programme, though our ship-building is heavily in arrears.

Mr. A. Maurice Low writes most informingly upon the prospects of the new Presidential term in America, and Sir William Richmond deals with the art of Alma-Tadema and the attitude thereto of the "Pall Mall Gazette" critic and other authorities. Mr. Aubrey F. G. Bell presents a depressing picture of "Portugal under the Republic."

"THE ENGLISH REVIEW."

The purely literary interest far outweighs the controversial in the "English Review," and even the chief topical discussion in this month's number is literary in its subject. The editor takes up the case for "liberty of literature" as against the censorship of the libraries, and finds an excellent test case to his hand in Mr. Gilbert Cannan's novel "Round the Corner" and the treatment it has received. But we fancy that for one who does Mr. Harrison the justice of reading him through and putting his advocacy into the circulation it deserves, there will be a hundred or a thousand, who will devour Mr. Masefield's new poem, "The Daffodil Fields." It is a return from the dinginess of "Dauber" to the semi-idyllic framework of "The Everlasting Mercy," and there is the same countryside freshness and invigoration pervading the narrative. The story contains the inevitable estrangement and the equally inevitable duel, this time between two rivals for a pure woman, culminating in her surrender to love in spite of marriage ties, and a fatal encounter which leaves her doubly desolate. Some may find the 360 stanzas too many, but there is hardly one which does not touch excellence at some point either of description, emotional intensity, or essential value in the tragic scheme.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

Professor Mahaffy's careful dissection of the Home Rule Bill will not give much satisfaction to the professional politicians of Ireland or to the British Radicals, who have hired their support to the Coalition. It will carry a good deal of conviction, however, to the mind of all whose judgement is not entangled by their political bargains. The writer of "Musing Without Method" deals very effectively with "The Whig's Prejudice Against Disraeli," as freshly exemplified in Lord Cromer's recent "brochure." Mr. Douglas G. Browne gives a racy account of a little-known incident of the Forty-five—the capture of a sloop-of-war at Montrose by the Pretender's clansmen. Mr. Ian Hay's serial, "Happy-go-Lucky," maintains all the delightful vivacity, with which it opened last month.

"SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE."

Mr. Price Collier's article on Berlin in his "Germany and the Germans" series, should be read by every one, for it touches more chords of interest than any allusion or extract can suggest. Upon one controverted point he is distinct and emphatic. We have been deluged of late years with figures in regard to the cost of living in this country and in that, and never are statistics such "damned lies" as in this connection. There is better and cheaper food in Berlin, and in the other cities of Gernany, than anywhere else in our white man's world. . . . No statistics can deal competently with the comparative well-being of nations, and nothing is more ludicrous than the results, arrived at where Gernany is discussed by the British or American politician. Whatever figures say, and whatever else they may lack, they are better clothed, better fed and cared for, and have far more opportunities for national enjoyment, and a thousandfold more for æsthetic enjoyment, than either the English or the Americans. Mr. Collier deals most ably with the origin and significance of aristocratic domination in Germany, and he gives us numerous verbal snapshots suggestive of popular temperament and culture. The city in the evening is like a country fair, with its awkward gallantries, its brute curiosity, its unabashed expressions of affection, by hands and lips, its ogling, coughing, and other peasant forms of flirtation. It should be remembered that this people as a race show somewhat less of reticence in matters amatory than we are accustomed to. In the foyer of the theatre you may see a young officer walking round and round, his arm under that of his fiancee or bride, and her hand fondly clasped in his. I have even seen kissing, as a couple walked up the stairs from one part of the theatre to another. In the spring and summer the paths of the Tiergarten of a morning are strewn with hairpins, a curious, but none the less accurate, indication of the rather fumbling affection of the night before.

There is an article, with some very charming photographs, upon the Pyrenees and their scenery; and the illustrations to another depict in colour the steam coaches, which preceded railways in England.

LATTER-DAY LENT.

DIMINISHED RIGOUR.

To many Lent the title of the period which precedes the great and joyous festival of Easter is a name and nothing more. Indeed it must be admitted—reluctantly, no doubt, that, as time progresses, the spirit and certainly the observance of Lent in this Christian country becomes less. Human frailty, the stress of modern life, and a host of other causes, have led to laxity and ease of living during the penitential season that is described by pious writers as humiliating.

Lent is the special time set aside for the practice of voluntary acts of mortification, especially in regard to the all-important matter of eating. Most religious bodies believe in the efficacy of self-denial. Jewish fasts are well-known, and that of thi Turks, the Ramazan, is of great severaty. The forty days' fast called Lent wasinstituted at the very beginning of Christianity. In most languages the name given to this fast expresses the numeral forty, in accordance with the number of days. The English word is derived from the old Anglo-Saxon, and is indicative of spring, the Lenten fast having been associated with that season.

FASTING AND ABSTINENCE.

Nowadays the term fasting is used erroneously by quite a number of people who have but a nodding acquaintance with the subject. Catholics are the chief Christian denomination bound by the laws of self-denial, and the rules laid down by Rome differ in regard to fasting and abstinence, which are not synonymous terms. Thus, nearly all Fridays throughout the year are days of abstinence; which means that flesh meat must be avoided, but there is no restriction as to the quantity of food eaten, nor in regard to the number of meals, or the hours at which they are taken. Fasting is quite another matter. Those who are bound by that law are allowed only one full meal a day and two small collations. On certain fast days flesh meat is permitted at the chief meal, but there are other occasions when both fasting and abstinence are imposed upon the faithful.

In Great Britain, even amongst pious Catholics, there are few who can observe the strict laws of fasting throughout the whole of Lent. Many make a special effort on such solemn days as Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, but even that much is a somewhat severe strain in a trying climate such as ours, especially for those who have to work hard.

Fasting, of course, is but a method of applying the principle of mortification, and has always been a matter of discipline. In Italy, and in other warm climates, the restrictions are, even yet, very severe compared with those that obtain in this country. The bishops of the Catholic hierarchy in England have made so many strong representations to the Holy See, that Rome has deemed it wise to give special concessions to the clergy and laity. This arose partly through the paucity of the English cuisine (little use being made of oil in typically British households), and partly from the frequent outbreaks of influenza and other maladies at a trying time of the year.

FACILIS DESCENSUS.

Frosper Gueranger, the learned abbot o Solesmes, in his "Liturgical Year" gives a concise history of Lent, in which its origin is traced to Apostolic times. It is shown how scrupulously the fast was practised until the ninth century, when some relaxation began to be introduced in the Latin Church. From that period onwards, despite the earnest endeavurs and edifying example of ascetics, is one uninterrupted narrative of further mitigations. At one time, even wine was forbidden on fast days, but its exclusion was soon found impracticable.

In the eighteenth century, Pope Benedict the Fourteenth became alarmed at the facility with which dispensations were obtained, and, in an Encyclical addressed to the bishops of the Roman Church, referred to the observance of Lent as the very badge of Christian warfare, and urged mankind not to grow remiss in the matter. Gueranger, commenting on the letter, expresses deep regret that the solemn warning was not heeded as it should have been, and adds that there must result from this ever-growing spirit of immortification, a general effeminacy of character leading to frightful social disorders. Further, he says, "the sad predictions of Pope Benedict the Fourteenth are but too truly verified."

Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, was seized with an illness that made it dangerous to his health to take Lenten diet. He applied, in 1297, to the reigning Pope for leave to eat meat. The Pontiff sent two Cistercian abbots to inquire into the case, and they were given authority to grant the dispensation if they thought it necessary, but, according to Raynaldi, on the following conditions: "That the King had not bound himself by a vow, for life, to fast during Lent; that the Fridays, Saturdays, and the Vigil of St. Matthias, were to be excluded from the dispensation; and, lastly, that the King was not to take his meal in the presence of others, and was to observe moderation in what he took."

A PENITENTIAL MENU.

Nowadays the Church is much more indulgent, and views these matters in the light of the "Pia Mater," or loving mother. Theologians also allow of the "grave incommodum," meaning a grave inconveniance, the existance of which does away with the obligation of fasting. A combination of the two is most useful to conscientious folk who have a habit of observing the letter of the law when it happens to be entirely in their favour.

Even to-day a Roman Lent is, notwithstanding easier regulations, a somewhat formidable affair. Two years ago, a well-known English ecclesiastic stayed in Rome during the penitential season, and declares that never before did he understand how to keep Lent. Just a morsel of unattractive dry bread and a cup of black coffee, for breakfast—after several hours of work, prayer, and meditation—a dinner, consisting of either macaroni, vegetables, or fish, at midday: and an evening collation of unappetising salted fish, served in sparing quantity, represents a typical meagre meal on a fasting day in Rome.

With unrivalled supplies of all kinds of foodstuffs in London, the avoidance of flesh meat in Lent can be made but slightly irksome. Thus, the use of soles, turbot, oysters, lobster, and salmon, (if in season) is not entirely disagreeable. Nor is fresh asparagus to be despised, whilst delicate hothouse beans and new potatoes make a suitable addition to a well-chosen course of fish. And, finally, the absence of restriction on wine opens up a wide area for the mitigation of the want of meat: a cheering glass of a choice vintage going far to solace the non-carnivorous penitent.—"Telegraph."

LONDON BYWAYS.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette", "The Tramp" says:—The temple Church consists of two distinct parts, with practically no admixture or overlapping. The one illustrates perfectly the Transitional period the other the succeeding first Gothic period—the Early English or lancet.

The two parts of the church are known as the round and the oblong. As every one knows, the Temple Church is the Church of the Knights Templars, or the Red Cross Knights whose order was founded by Baldwine II, early in the eleventh century. The London establishment, the first in England, was superior to all their other settlements in the United Kingdom, and its church was of corresponding magnificence. The name of the whole area—the New Temple—gives the clue to the actual history, which was that the Templars first settled elsewhere (somewhere near where the Patent Office now stands), and that this church is not their first. We know, however, exactly where it was built.

The circular part was consecrated in 1185—this is the example of Transitional work. The rectangle eastward was added later, and was consecrated in 1240. The circular part was in its shape characteristic of the Templar's churches; there are only three other such round churches complete, (at Cambridge, Northampton, and at Little Maplestead, in Essex) and one ruined (at Ludlow) remaining in England. It formed probably the body or nave of the church when first built, and the eastward rectangle was either added or rebuilt as the choir. The last named is now used alone for services, forming, therefore, both choir and nave, the round resolving itself into a sort of western annexe. The clear division between the two parts, the certainty of the dates of their respective erection, and the beautiful quality of its workmanship make the church one of unusual architectural interest.

A NORMAN DOORWAY.

One of the most characteristic features of late Norman architecture is the highly-ornamented doorway—the round-headed deeply-recessed aperture of several boldly-carved orders borne on nook-shafts, often striated or zigzagged, with variously carved capitals—and in the tympanum often a vigorous, though shallow, carved representation of some secular or religious scene. These doorways are to be seen all over England. They must have been regarded even in the past as fine pieces of work, for they were often retained by later builders as the only evidence (except, perhaps, for the font) of a previous Norman church. We have only one such in London. It lacks the tympanum, the door being round-headed and filling up the space. It is the doorway by which we enter from the projecting porch to the church itself. Study it in all its details—it is easier now than a few weeks ago—for it has just been scraped. It is a magnificent specimen of the late doorway, though it must be remembered that the ornamentation of these was so varied that neither this nor any other single doorway will give the whole range.

Now for evidence of the Transitional character of this late Norman work. Note that while the east and west arches of the porch are round-headed, the north and south are pointed. Note further that the vault is ribbed, its compartments as separated, and the whole framework is supported, by a skeleton rib-structure. This is the simple beginning of that ribbed vaulting which, branching and interbranching, became in course of time one of the most marvellously beautiful things in the greater Gothic structures. Note also the section of the moulding both of the arches and the ribs. They are getting much more elaborate than in the earlier days, when a simple chamber or hollow or a single roll formed by a mere nick on either side of the arch-edge sufficed.

THE INTERIOR.

Now pass inside. You see that the round portion of the church consists of in plan, two concentric compartments, the inner separated from the outer by six magnificent piers. They are no longer the massive round Norman piers, but each consists of four shafts bonded together. This compound or clustered pier is the corollary of the ribbed vaulting, and you will see how each shaft has its own work to perform in carrying the vaulting ribs or the arch mouldings. But the abacus is both square and square-edged—Norman persistence. The bell of the capital has foliage which shows an approximation to that of the first Gothic period. The arches are pointed—Gothic influence again. Around the outer wall is a blind arcade with pointed arches, yet the billet moulding and many of the capitals are of the Norman type. No. 12, for instance (counting northward from the west door), has the zigzag ornament and is of the cushion of convex shape, while others have a concave bell.

COARSE HUMOUR IN CHURCHES.

At this point it is well to remark two things. In the early nineteenth century, when art was at a low ebb, the church was restored. It is not always easy, particularly for the learner, to discriminate between the old and the substituted work. This arcade was doubtless largely replaced. This other point is that in the spandrels of the arches are many grotesque heads and these illustrate the frequent use of coarse humour in churches, a remarkable and universal tendency which, to my mind, has never been adequately explained or expounded, and which, perhaps, owed its origin to some catholicity of spirit with which we have somehow lost touch. But an even better example of the grotesque is to be seen as a capital on the south side of the doorway—better because there is no doubt as to its being part of the original work.

In elevation you notice again the three tiers of St. Bartholomew, ground-storey, triforium and clerestory. The triforium arcade is a series of intersecting round arches, forming by their intersection pointed arches; the windows of the clerestory are round-headed. In this mingling of the pointed arch with the round, of Norman details with others foreshadowing the spirit of Gothic, you have the typical Transitional building. I cannot deal with every detail—though the mouldings of the arches, the capitals, and the bases are just as important as the more easily seen main features—but as illustrating the essential continuity of architecture, despite all devision of periods, I would ask you to note that the bases of some of the wall-arcade shafts have a hollow moulding or depression which would hold water. Now go to the bases—much more elaborate—of the vaulting shafts attached to the aisle walls of the choir, and you will find the same hollow. This "water-holding moulding," as it is called, is the special mark of buildings from about 1150 to 1260, so this feature is common alike to Late Norman, Transitional, and Early English work, and cuts across all the arbitrary divisions. From the fact that it is exclusively found in the work of this period, it affords a very valuable clue to the actual date of erection of any church, if documentary evidence is lacking

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

PREMIER'S PATRIOTISM.

MR. BORDEN'S POLICY PASSES SECOND READING.

GREAT EFFORT TO GET BILL THROUGH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OTTAWA, FEB. 28.

The House of Commons adopted the second reading of the Navy Bill early this morning by 114 votes to 84.

Seven Quebec Nationalists, who usually support the Government, voted in the minority, and one Liberal supported the Government.

Sir W. Laurier and Mr. Borden wound up the debate.

Sir W. Laurier said there was no reason to believe that Germany's naval expenditures were directed against Britain. They were only commensurate with the growth of Germany's population and commerce. He doubted the practicability of an Imperial Parliamentary Federation as it would involve a fiscal agreement between the daughter nations.

Mr. Borden demanded one Empire, one fleet and one foreign policy through a representative Imperial Council, instead of five foreign policies and five scattered fleets.

The debate on the committee stage will be continued immediately, Mr. Borden declaring that he will use every effort to force the measure through.

THE WAR.

ALBANIAN QUESTION ELUDES FINAL DECISION.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Reuter learns that, although an agreement in principle about the delimitation of Albania is in view, owing to the spirit of conciliation displayed by the Powers during the negotiations in the past week, the continuance of a state of war, and particularly the position in regard to Skutari, makes a final decision very difficult.

The conclusion of peace would greatly simplify a settlement, while the capture of Skutari by the Montenegrins would seriously affect the present situation.

PLOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 28.

The Police have discovered a conspiracy against the Government and the Committee of Union and Progress, alleged to have been organised by Lutfi Bey, Secretary to Prince Sabaed-din, and nine others, including four officers. Several conspirators have been arrested, and others are in hiding. There is no evidence that Prince Sabaed-din is connected with the plot.

TURKEY WILL GIVE UP ADRIANOPLE.

SOFIA, FEB. 28.

Russia has informed Bulgaria, that the Porte is disposed to negotiate peace with Bulgaria, on the basis of the surrender of Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 28.

The situation at Bulair and Chatalja remains unchanged. The bombardment of Adrianople continues, but less vigorously.

AUSTRIAN WEAVERS' PROTEST.

VIENNA, FEB. 28.

The textile manufacturers' organisations have petitioned Parliament, protesting against the idea of war especially against Servia, and complaining of the injury to trade resulting from the detention of reservists on the frontiers.

PERSIAN GENDARMERY.

PECUNIARY ASSISTANCE ON CONDITIONS.

TEHERAN, FEB 28.

Sir Walter Townley, British Minister has offered the Government £100,000 for the maintenance of the Gendarmery in Fars on certain conditions, regarding the control of money and the recognition of special British interests in the Gulf.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

MERCANTILE OFFICERS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Admiralty has decided, as an exceptional measure, to enter a limited number of Royal Naval Reserve officers of the Mercantile Marine, between the ages of 22 and 32 on the supplementary list of the Royal Navy.

BRITISH AIRSHIP DAMAGED.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

The airship "Beta," when alighting at Aldershot to-day, collided with telephone wires and then drifted for some distance, bumping badly. The car was seriously damaged.

MRS. PANKHURST.

WARRANT FOR A RE-ARREST.

MAGISTRATE'S BOLDNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Miss Lock, who is charged with setting fire to the tea pavilion in Kew Gardens, was to-day committed for trial.

The solicitor representing the Crown informed the Bench of Miss Leuton's release, but did not produce a medical certificate. The Bench commented on the Home Secretary's action, and issued a warrant for her re-arrest.

Mrs. Pankhurst will be released on bail to-night, having given certain undertakings.

RHODESIA.

SIR. L. S. JAMESON ON THE UNION.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Sir. L. S. Jameson is mentioned as the probable successor to the late Duke of Abercorn in the chairmanship of the Chartered's Company. He presided at the companys annual meeting yesterday, and made an eloquent speech, expressing confidence in the prospects of the company. He infused enthusiasm into the shareholders, many of whom came to the meeting disappointed that no dividend had been declared.

Sir L. Jameson advised Rhodesia not to hasten to join the South African Union. He remarked that the Rhodesians were intensely British, and considered that the Union was not so British as was desirable. The outstanding fact was that a Union minister had been permitted to utter more and more anti-British ideals and to adopt more and more anti-British methods.

CHINESE FINANCE.

INABILITY TO SUIT SHORTLY MATURING LOANS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that China declares her inability, owing to a deadlock in the loan negotiations, to meet loans maturing in March, and also £300,000 due to the Six-Power Syndicate to-day, for advances.

THE ROMANOFFS.

VIGOROUS PREPARATION FOR TERCENTENARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 28.

Continuous searches and arrests, chiefly of workmen and students, are being made in connection with the forthcoming tercentenary of the Romanoff dynasty.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

PLAIN STATEMENT ASKED FROM GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The National Defence Association, in a memorial to Mr. Asquith, urges the Government to take the nation into its confidence, and give a plain statement of the position of the country in view of the changed circumstances of recent years. It also urges the necessity of national military education.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

PARIS, FEB. 27.

At Rugby football to-day, Wales beat France by 11 points to 8.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

At amateur Association football, England beat France by four goals to one yesterday.

U. S. NAVAL BASE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

It is reported that the treaty with Nicaragua gives the United States a splendid naval base at Fonseca Bay, one of the few bodies of water on the west coast of Central America affording ample deep water facilities.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES.

JOHANNESBURG, FEB. 28.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Mines, the President announced that the dividends on the mining industry for 1912 amounted to nearly £11,500,000, including £3,250,000 from the gold mines.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

BERLIN, FEB. 28.

The gross earnings of the North German Lloyd during 1912 were £2,587,000, an increase of £512,500. The company proposes to pay a dividend of seven per cent.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING FOR EFFICIENCY.

NO FRESH BURDEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, FEB. 27.

The Government has submitted to the Chamber a Bill providing twenty millions sterling for war material, which is urgently necessary to bring defence to a proper pitch of efficiency with a maximum limit of five years.

The preamble of the Bill declares that recent wars have confirmed the necessity of nations constantly maintaining defence on a level with the progress of military science and art, otherwise they will drift into position of inferiority difficult to remedy afterwards.

The preamble emphasises that the Bill does not involve any additional burden, as it only anticipates inevitable sacrifices.

PANAMA CANAL.

PRESIDENT-ELECT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, in a letter to a Senator, states that he is in favour of Mr. Root's bill abolishing discrimination in favour of American ships using the Panama Canal.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Nicaraguan Assembly has approved the treaty with the United States.

AERIAL MERCHANT FLEET.

FAMOUS AVIATOR'S SCHEME BEFORE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Grahame White has submitted to Government a scheme for the establishment of a mercantile air fleet, subsidised by Government, with airship stations dotted along the coasts, and the establishment of schools for air pilots.

PARIS MOTOR BANDITS.

SUICIDE IN COURT BY ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

PARIS, FEB. 27.

The bandit Carouy committed suicide by means of poison, which he concealed in his glove. It was probably passed to him in Court yesterday.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

MEXICO CITY, FEB. 28.

President Huerta is drafting a Bill, granting a amnesty to all political offenders who present themselves to the authorities within fourteen days.

NEW LORD OF APPEAL.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Mr. Justice Parker will succeed the late Lord Macnaghten as a Lord of Appeal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 27

The death is announced of Sir William Henry White.

[Sir William Henry White, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc. the well-known naval architect, was born in 1845 and educated at the Royal School of Naval Architecture. He served in the Constructive Department of the Admiralty from 1867 to 1883, rising to the rank of Chief Constructor. He was Professor of Naval Architecture at the Royal School of Naval Architecture and the Royal Naval College (1870-71)); and organized and directed the warship building department of Messrs. Armstrong and Co., Newcastle from 1883 to 1885. Whilst Director of Naval Construction, and Assistant Controller of the Royal Navy (Oct. 1885 to Feb. 1902), he was the responsible designer of all H.M. ships, and when he resigned in consequence of ill-health, Parliament voted him a special grant in recognition of exceptional services to the Navy. He was consulting Naval Architect for the Cunard s.s. "Mauretania."

The deceased had been president of the principal British engineering and scientific societies and a member of numerous similar foreign bodies. He published a Manual of Naval Architecture and was the author of numerous papers on that and kindred subjects.]

LONDON, FEB

The death is announced of Father Staunton.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

COMPOSITION OF BENGAL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The *Statesman* understands that the Bengal Government is considering the constitution of a permanent committee to consider the question of railway congestion.

The scheme now considered provides the representation of the three railways, the river steamer companies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the firms engaged in the trades affected with a Bengal Government official as Chairman.

BARODA WEDDING.

CHEETAH HUNT AND MILITARY SPORTS.

A DIFFICULT OBSTACLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEB. 28.

To-day's festivities in connection with the marriage of Prince Jaisinhrao opened with a cheetah hunt at Sunderpore. Many European guests attended; also the Yuwaraj of Mysore, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar and Prince Sampatrao. Many black buck were encountered. About six cheetahs were taken out the sport resulting in three kills. After about two hours the party returned to camp for breakfast.

In the afternoon military sports were held on the Warashia parade ground before a numerous company a large crowd of Indians witnessing an interesting exhibiton. The obstacle race was the most humorous to the on-lookers, the majority of the competitors shirking the ladder climb. The four first arrivals were disqualified the only competitors seriously attempting the ladder, reached the post, running but fell injured.

General Birdwood was the judge. The sports terminated with an attack which the Ghasi Foot excellently carried out. Amid the fast-falling darkness realistic fires on the fort fired the natives to enthusiasm.

A grand march past was perhaps the most interesting event of the afternoon, because unrehearsed and gradually becoming exciting and longdrawnout pursuit.

The town is still en fete illuminated, though the lights on the road around the extensive tank, which yesterday were most effective, have been taken down. The general scheme however is still in keeping with the importance of the occasion at to-night's procession wherein elephants were again participating.

The Gaekwar is not taking part in the celebrations owing to his recent indisposition. He only participated in yesterday's functions, where in his presence was absolutely imperative. He was conveyed from his motor to the marriage mandap in a sedan-chair.

The most prominent features of the procession yesterday were the celebrated gold gun, mounted on a silver carriage, the silver gun on a brass carriage, and the bridegroom's howdah, the famous gold one, which is declared to be the most valuable possession in the State.

To-morrow there will be a large programme concluding with a banquet at Lakshmi Villas Palace where all European guests and the principal residents are invited. Thereafter there will be a fire-work display in the grounds of the Palace. One of the most prominent features of the illuminations is the grounds of the Nazarbag Palace. The building is studded with lights, while the gardens are adorned in a similar manner. Indeed the whole scheme of illuminations is certainly equal to that in Bombay at the time of King George's Visit.

THE HIGHLAND GAMES.

CONCLUSION OF GREAT GATHERING AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, FEB. 28.

Yesterday was the last day of the Highland gathering. The distribution of prizes by Lady Willcocks took place in the centre of the Amphitheatre, where the Commander-in-Chief, Lady O'Moore Creagh. Lady Willcocks and other distinguished guests were provided with seats on a dais.

His Excellency delivered an excellent speech, which was heard distinctly on all sides of the amphitheatre. He regretted the unavoidable absence of General Sir James Willcocks and congratulated the Highland Brigade upon the immense success of its gathering and said that such gatherings brought together soldier from distant places, who were scttered in small detachments and created a state of happy camaraderie which he greatly appreciated. His Excellency proceeded to thank the Commissioner of Agra and other civil officers for the ready help they had given in various ways to add to the success of the gathering, and concluded by expressing a hope that he would be with them again at their gathering next year. The speech was loudly applauded.

Last night there was a large gathering at the Fort to witness the Highland Tatoo, which was a very picturesque sight.

AWARDS.

The Brigade championship Cup was won by the Camerons with 57 1-4 points, the H.L.I. with 50 points was second and the Black Watch third with 47 1-4 points.

MAHARAJAH OF JHIND.

LAHORE, FEB. 28

At the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Maharajah of Jhind at Sangrur, Sir Louis Dane made a speech in Urdu, recalling the eminent services of the Rajas of Jhind to the Empire against various foes, and presented to His Highness the Sanad conferring upon him and his descendants the hereditary title of Maharaja, an honour granted at the Coronation Durbar.

Mr. S. Wilberforce, of the Punjab Commission, appointed to advise the Mauritius Government as to the possibility of establishing co-operative credit societies in the colony, left Lahore last evening for Mauritius.

A SIKH CONFERENCE.

KARACHI, FEB. 27.

Diwan Lilaram Sing, retired Subordinate Judge, has been elected president of the South Sikh Educational Conference to be held at Amballa City on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of March. It is a matter for pleasure and pride in Sind that a Sindhi has been elected to preside over the deliberations of the Sikh Educational Conference.

AGRA MURDER.

PARALYSIS FROM HEART-STROKE.

FULHAM'S PUZZLING SYMPTOMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 28.

The trial of Lieutenant Clark and Mrs Fulham for the murder of Mr. Fulham was resumed this morning before the Chief Justice. Mr. Ross Alston, Mr. Ryves and Mr. Malcomson appeared for the Crown. Messrs Sorabji and Hamilton for Mrs. Fulham, and Messrs Howard and Chiene for Clark.

Major Palmer, R. A. M. C., examined by Mr Alston, said that he was stationed in Meerut in 1911. He remembered Mr. Fulham coming to the hospital about the end of July. Witness said Fulham was unconscious, when he saw him in hospital. His eyes were starting out of his head. Every few moments he threw himself about in his bed and writhed in convulsions. He thought his pupils were slightly dilated. At that time he considered the case to be one of heat-stroke. There was no definite paralysis in the sence in which the word is popularly used, that is incapacity to move a limb, but there was a slight general paralysis.

It was unusual the witness continued to get long continued general paralysis as a result of hear-stroke. Paralysis following heatstroke was comparatively rare and general paralysis would be more rare. The symptoms puzzled the hospital staff.

Major Palmer, when further examined said that they were puzzled in the hospital about Fulham's weakness. Witness said in his opinion a mixture of cocaine and atropine would produce the symptoms he saw. Atropine would produce a certain amount of temperature, but not very high. In Fulhaham's case the only sympton consistent with chronic arsenical poisoning was muscular weakness. His mental condition could also be explained as consistent with chronic arsenical poisoning The only thing consistent with the general paralysis of insane in Fullam was extreme muscular weakness, but that symptom also consistent with the administration of poison. If he died of general paralysis of the insane on the 11th October, he would expect the man to be almost imbecile and bed ridden.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton, witness said that he noticed that Fulham's left forearm was withered. Fulham never talked to the withness of poisons. He never told him that he feared to be poisoned. There was an unusually large number of heat-stroke cases that year.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard, witness said he thought it would be correct to say that Fulham's life was hanging on a thread when he left the hospital on the last occasion in October. It would not have been very surprising to hear that Fulham had died on the 10th October, considering the circumstances under which he left. Fulham had two or three relapses in the hospital.

BANK OF BURMA CASE.

RENEWED CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. HOLDSWORTH.

RANGOON, FEB. 28.

The Bank of Burma trial was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Twomey and a jury, at the special criminal Sessions of the Chief Court, when Mr. E. R. Holdsworth was further cross-examined by Mr. Giles.

Witness said unless Mr. Allan (the auditor) has never checked Government papers at all, he must have known that five lakhs of Government paper was pledged to the Bank of Bengal.

Continuing, witness said that he was not charging the accused in any way with concealing transactions as regards entries in the books. It was only a matter of principle It was suggested that failure to comply with that principle was evidence of fraud. The ultimate objects of the interest on suspense account which he recommended, was that the interest which was debited to clients, might not be or was not credited to profit and loss when, in fact, it had not been received in cash, so that the income might not be shown more than it actually was. The danger he wished to guard against was to credit interest, which, in fact, had not been received in cash, to profit and loss account. Interest that should go to profit and loss account was either that received in cash, or against which securities was held, unless some very good reason was shown why interest had not been paid

Defence counsel to witness:—There is a difference in the figures in the first statement made in the lower Court and those in the new statement made in this court. How goes it that in preparing a proper statement of the Buck's affairs for purposes of criminal prosecution, after having examined the affairs of the Bank for one year, you come to make largely divergent statements.

Witness:—Because I prepared the first statement from the book here, and from the list of securities which I had prepared. I forgot that the book which I have here did not include certain shares of the accounts which had been closed since June 30th. It was pure forgetfulness on my part that I prepared it on a wrong basis. When I remembered it, I then rectified it. I discovered it about a week or ten days ago.

Mr. Giles:—You discovered that mistake after I indicated in this Court that you should be required to swear to the statement being accurate. Witness: Yes.

After further evidence the Court rose.

NEEDS OF THE G.I.P.

CAWNPORE CHAMBER'S VIEW OF SITUATION.

EXPEDITION WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAWNPORE, FEB. 28.

The annual general meeting of the Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, with the Hon'ble Mr. H. Ledgard, president, in the chair.

Mr. Ledgard said that the benefits of the proximity of Cawnpore to Delhi could hardly be expected to bring any great commercial advantage to them, but they welcomed the Government of India to its central capital as a factor making for the solidarity of the trade of India.

Referring to railways, the Hon. Mr. Ledgard said:—The working of the G. I. P. Railway has again during the past year been the subject of dissatisfaction in Cawnpore. This Chamber found it necessary to carry its complaints to the Railway Board and to the Department of Commerce and Industry. Were there more celerity in transit, more expedition at junctions, and in short, more and better facilities throughout on the G. I. P. Railway, there would have been no

The Hon'ble Mr. Ledgard, in justiae to the administration of the line, pointed out certian eauses which lay beyond the control of the administration concerned There were a general and sudden increase of traffic which exceeded all reasonable expectation or anticipation, the fodder famine near Kathiawar, and difficulties owing to the exceptional Durbar traffic. The most urgent need of the line between Bhopal and Bina, where congestion at present was the greatest. An equiry, similar to the recent conference in Calcutta with regard to coal traffic on the E. I. R. was most urgently needed with regard to the complaints regarding G. I. P. R. also. The appointment of a senior grade officer of the line at Cawnpore was also suggested. Mr. Ledgard asked for the help and sympathy of the members of the Chamber towards their great aim and object, the pacing of the agriculture of the country on a scientifi footing and as scientific increase of and country's agriculture reducts. Mr. Ledgard also referred to wool and sheep breathin and said that the period of dear wool was not likely to be ended. The Government had under consideration the necessity of endeavouring to improve the bread of sheep on the plains of these provinces and some fams were being imported from a part of Australia, the climatic conditions of which more closely resembled those of this part of India.

Breeding were going on and improvement in carcases and wool was fairly anticipated.

Mr. Ledgard heat referred to the problems connected with sugar industry and to the hide and leather trades for both of which Cawnpore was on important centre, and referred to the great rise of pric in hides and manufacture leather goods.

BENGAL CHAMBER.

CRITICISM OF GOVENMENT'S MINT POLICY.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held to-day, Mr. A. M. Monteath, president, reviewed the work of the year. Speaking of the Companies Bill he said that unfortunately Government had denied itself one thing most needful to bring it to a really successful conclusion, by insisting on the Select Committee sit ing in Delhi, isolated from all commercial influence, commercial advice, and commercial support. As a result it was possible that the Bill might require to be recirculated which would involve much loss of time, increase of labour and extra expense. On the subject of Railways he said that the whole system of Railway allotments should be reconsidered and better method deviced whereby a sufficiency and continuity of allotments could be relied upon and worked up to. Regarding the transfer of Capital, he said Calcutta had not suffered. The loss was Indias whatever might be the ultimate need money needlessly been spent has while the railways were stinted.

Mr. Sbirley Tremearne criticised the Royal Services Commission and said the only thing it would do, would be to stir up any racial feeling which might have been lying dormant and to create ideas in the minds of many people that would never be realised.

Mr. J. E. Woolacott moved the following resolution:—That this Chamber desires to place on record its profound dissatisfaction at the tefusal of the Government of India to consult commercial opinion regarding their proposal to establish a Gold Mint in this country and expresses the hope that no steps will be taken to coin ten rupee gold pieces until the Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, to be appointed by His Majesty's Government, had made its report.

Mr. J. A. Jones seconded the resolution, which was carried without discussion.

A CONTRADICTION.

NO LIVES LOST IN E. B. S. RY. ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARBATIPUR, FEB. 28.

The Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, telegraphs to the Associated Press from Parbatipur, E. B. S. Railway: (Bengal), 28th February:—No. 72 down passenger on 26th February was admitted on the same line on which C. 116 down goods while the latter was standing at Rungpore, and a collision occurred. The brake-van of the goods train was smashed and one bogie third-class carriage on the passenger train was damaged and derailed. Ten wagons on the goods train were damaged. Nobody was injured. The telegrams about the accident, published in the Calcutta papers from their local correspondents, are incorrect.

CHINLONG EXPEDITION.

ASSAULT AND CAPTURE OF CHINLONG.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

PANIC-STRICKEN COOLIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGA HILLS, FEB. 20.

The peace of the N.-E. Frontier is once again disturbed, and a large force of Military Police has marched against the turbulent villages. The disaffected area lies about twenty miles from Tamlu, the furthest Military Police outpost, and to the east of the Dikhu River, which stream demarks the eastern limit of the Naga Hills District. It consists of a strong combination of six large villages mustering over 1,500 able-bodied men, who are well armed with guns, spears, daos, bows and arrows. The names of these villages are Chongwe, Chinlong, Gnangching, and the three Totuks inhabited by warlike Miri Nagas outside British control. The cause of the present disturbance was a repetition amongst these savage tribes of "head running," and was briefly as follows,—last July at the invitation of Chinlong village, some of our subjects from Wanching village (in the Naga Hill District) went into the Chinlong forests to cut "Salee" (an edible creeper). While cutting they were treacherously attacked by a number of armed Chinlong men, who killed three of them. The heads of these three unfortunates were conveyed in triumph to Chinlong, where feasts were held, in which the six above-named villages participated.

On hearing of this Mr. Webster, I. C. S., the D. C. of Naga Hills, went to Wanchind and sent messengers to Chinlong, demanding the surrender of the actual offenders. This was refused by the chiefs, who replied that they were willing to offer substitutes, but if this did not satisfy the Government, they were ready to fight. Subsequent attempts at a peaceful settlement proving vain, a punitive force composed as under, was accordingly dispatched. Commanding:—Lt.-Col. G. H. Loch, C.I.E., Political Officer, Mr. G. E. Webster, I.C.S., Medical Officer—Major H. A. J. Gidney, I.M.S.; Dacca Military Police—Capt. H. G. Bally (Commandant), Capt. E. D. Dallas Smith (Assistant Commandant), three native officers, and 150 Rifles. Naga Hills Military Police:—Capt. J. Hardcastle (Assistant Commandant), three native officers and 75 Rifles. Staff Officer to the Force:—Capt. Dallas Smith, 500 (Naga) Transport coolies.

This force concentrated at Chingphoi and on 5th February commenced the advance against Chinlong, the main objective, and after crossing the Au-Ying River, advanced up a steep disused "arrah" path, until the Chinlong-Neean road was reached. At the point the Advance Guard detached a party to a "tela" on our left flank, to cut some "stone shoots" guarding the road along which our advance was expected. After proceeding some way further, a party of the enemy was discovered in a cleverly constructed trench, being detected by the glint of the sun on one of their daos. Fire was immediately opened on them at a range of 400 yards, but as this failed to dislodge them, the Advance Guard under Capt. Hardcastle, moved forward, covered by the fire of the main body. Their progress was necessarily slow, as from this point the centre path was most skillfully and cunningly prepared with "panjies" and "panjied pits" which had to be removed. Here two side-tracks were found on our left leading to a spur over-looking the enemy's trench, a party of the Advance Guard went up one and the "point" moved up the other, a few shots were fired and the trench was evacuated, the enemy bolting into the jungle, which everywhere consisted of dense high "ekra grass." The extreme cunning of the enemy now became apparent as there was a third prepared and "panjied" path leading from this point to our left rear over a spur on which some other and larger stone shoots had been erected; in addition to these three tracks there was a fourth along which the enemy had evidently come.

The force then moved on and after crossing two large, deep fortified trenches cut across our path. The Advance Guard got into a hot corner, the invisible enemy firing on them from the jungle on both sides of the road.

This fire was replied to, and the enemy scattered but unfortunately killed one sepoy.

The Advance Guard was then reinforced by a portion of the main body under Capt. Bally, who realising that the outer line of defence of Chinlong had been reached, set fire to the jungle on the left of the path. A strong "zangared" stockade built by the enemy was now seized and from there fire was opened at 800 yards at the enemy on the outskirts of the village above. Col. Loch now determined to storm the village and ordered Capt. Bally to do so with a party of about 50 Rifles and Capt. Hardcastle. In less than one hour Chinlong was captured, the attacking party being ably led by Capts. Bally and Hardcastle, the Northern "morang" (i.e., a large building in which the fighting men of the village live), which was a point of vantage, was cleared of the enemy—five of whom were killed—and held. Numbers of the opponents were seen "trekking" towards Totuk, and at 1-30 p. m., Capt. Bally sent a message to Col. Loch to this effect.

Almost simultaneously with the commencement of the assault on Chinlong, the rear portion of our Baggage Guard was attacked, the enemy breaking through the single line, causing the coolies to stampede both to the front and rear, succeeded in killing three sepoys and nine coolies and severely wounding three sepoys and six coolies, besides many minor casualties. This was an unfortunate incident and would not have ended so disastrously to us, had the coolies, who were themselves armed with "daos" and spears, held their ground. As it was they threw down their loads, clung on to the sepoys in their immediate vicinity and prevented them from firing on the enemy.

This attack occurred in a part of the road most favourable to the enemy, and had evidently been carefully planned beforehand; at the time the Baggage Guard was closed up with the Rear Guard close behind, enabling the latter to assist in repulsing the enemy. The greater portion of the panic-stricken coolies were now bolting forward towards the stockade previously mentioned, leaving the path fairly clear. It was now that the enemy made a second rush further up the line, showing themselves to the Baggage and Rear

Guards, who promptly formed groups and opened fire, killing and wounding many of them and finally repulsing them, with no urther loss on our side.

The Baggage and Rear Guards were composed of the Dacca Military Police, "Gurkhas" and "Jeruwahs" chiefly the latter, practically none of whom had previously seen active service. The cool and collected manner in which these men conducted themselves and their steadiness under fire could not have been surpassed and showed what a valuable asset the Military Police are for work on the N.-E. Frontier.

Their value as a fighting force would have been fully realised by watching the Naga Hill Military Police in their advance as they skilfully pushed forward over a most difficult road and through thick jungle, picking their way along "panjied" tracks and pitfalls under the direction of Capt. Hardcastle, who is experienced in frontier work.

The afore mentioned stockade was now full of a panic-stricken lot of Naga coolies. Here were also Col. Loch, Capt. Dallas Smith, Mr. Webster and Major Gidney, and most of the killed and wounded. Seeing the seriousness of the position of the Rear Guard, Col. Loch despatched Capt. Dallas Smith to take command of the same. Sometime afterwards Mr. Webster volunteered to go back to the Rear Guard with some coolies and a small escort in order to assist in collecting the dropped loads, but he had only gone a short distance when half of the coolies stampeded back into the stockade. He however pushed on and joined Capt. Dallas Smith, who by now had taken up the best possible position on a "tela," round which he had cleared a perimeter.

Col. Loch, with a small escort then proceeded to Chinlong and joined the Main Body, leaving Major Gidney, I. M. S., in charge of the stockade with 20 sepoys, about 300 coolies and the dead and wounded, with orders to hold on until relieved.

The force was thus now divided into three separate parts, viz., one holding Chinlong, the second a mile lower down, holding the stockade, under Major Gidney and the third half a mile further down the road under Capt. Dallas Smith with Mr. Webster. Major Gidney fortified his position by using the coolies' spears as panjies and burning the surrounding jungle. He experienced great difficulty in allaying the fears of the panic-stricken coolies who were all for bolting back to Chingphoi. By keeping these coolies in check and owing to the skilful and effective manner in which he fortified his position, Major Gidney rendered immense assistance to the column. About 3-15 p. m. a relieving force of 30 Rifles under Capt. Bally, who had been ordered to return from the village, arrived at the stockade, an arrival which was more than welcomed by the coolies. With considerable difficulty the greater portion of these coolies were forced to accompany Capt. Bally, who then joined Capt. Dallas Smith. Meanwhile, Major Gidney with his dead and wounded marched with an escort into Chinlong, arriving there at 5 p. m.

On Capt. Bally's arrival at the position now occupied by the Rear Guard, it was found that Captain Dallas Smith, ably assisted by Mr. Webster, had already collected all the dropped loads, which were strung out for nearly three quarters of a mile to his rear.

This prompt reorganisation of the rear baggage enabled the whole of the remainder of the column to enter Chinlong before nightfall, which it fortunately did without any further opposition.

Capt. Dallas Smith, as testified by the Medical Officer, rendered excellent service in the prompt application of First Field Dressings, and thereby contributed towards saving many of the seriously wounded.

By 5-30 p. m., the entire force had occupied the Northern "morung," which they commenced to fortify. The wounded had now been all attended to and housed and a good portion of the village was burnt that night. The Naga coolies were housed in the "morung" and the British Officers and sepoys laid out all night round the hastily constructed perimeter. A disturbed night was spent and practically none of the fighting force had any rest.

The next day was occupied in searching for water, which had now run short, strengthening the perimeter, and burning the rest of the village and "dhan" houses. Three watering parties were sent out and at last a small quantity of water was obtained, which had to be doled out with great care by the Medical Officer. The enemy were encountered by the watering parties and some of them were killed. The night of the 6th was a more peaceful one and was welcomed by all, as the officers and men had been continuously on duty for forty hours on end, with a very limited supply of water. Owing to the scarcity of water and the utter unreliability of the coolies, it was decided to return to Chingphol with the whole force on the next morning. No further opposition was encountered en route and the few remaining "dhan" houses were burnt by the Rear Guard. The "morung" was not burnt on our departure in order that the enemy might conclude that the position was still held, and a possible attack on the Rear Guard be thus obviated, which in the panic-stricken condition of the coolies would have inevitably led to a wholesale stampede. It is difficult to estimate the actual losses of the enemy but their casualties were probably between 40 and 50 killed and wounded. The weapons used by them were guns, spears, daos, bows and arrows, and in their "rushing tactics" they appeared to work in pairs, the one to cut off the head and the other to bolt with it. If one of them was hit the other was ready to drag him off into the jungle. None of the seriously wounded—some of them with half their necks cut through—have succumbed up to the time of writing, owing to Major Gidney's resource and skilful treatment. Our total casualties were:—killed 4 sepoys, 9 coolies; seriously wounded 3 sepoys, 6 coolies; slightly wounded 23. Total 45.

The entire force is now encamped at Chingphoi and the further movements are not yet decided on.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DELHI, FEB. 28.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. Fowler, I. M. S., is promoted Major. Lieuts P. V. Pogson, E. D. D. Smith, C. P. Browne, S. Williams and J. G. Willoughby are promoted Captains. Colonels Evan, C. B., H. T. Kenny, Lt.-Cols. Scharleb Falcon, Captain Hill, and Lt.-Cols. Meyer, Dadell and Major Watson, I. M. S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Shearme, R. I. M., becomes Assistant Port Officer, Bombay. Commander Vale, Principal Port Officer, Burma, and Commander Gardner are given two month's extension of leave. Commander Rose retires from the service.

H. E. The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports in connection with the Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, commenced on the Parade ground, Colaba, on Thursday and were concluded yesterday afternoon, when Col. Vincent and officers of the R. G. A. were at Home. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst whom were:—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Peirse, Major-General G. F. Gorringe, the Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Lamb, the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the following officers:—Major W. P. Alexander, Major W. D. Nichol, Major W. H. W. Hope, Capt. H. U. Hope, Capt. L. V. Roche, Lt. Corbett, Lt. Percival, Lt. Curtis, 2nd Lieut. Troup, 2nd Lieut. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. Tennent, and 2nd Lieut. Underrhill.

The following formed the committee:—Col. Vincent (President), Capt. Grinlinton, Lieut. Percival, Corbett and Curtis, 2nd Lieut. Underhill, Sergt. Major Marks, C. S. M. Ster.-Sergt. Watt's Stewart and Fishpool, Corpl. McGregor, Bombardiers. Ellis Spain and Slade.

Col. Vincent was the referee, while the duties of Judges were carried out by Lieuts. Corbett and Curtis and Sergt Major Marks Capt. Grinlinton was in charge of the pistol and the other starters were Lieuts. Perceival and Underhill.

A programme of sixteen items was gone through on Thursday, and a card of seventeen events was presented yesterday. Mostly the finals were run on the last day, and at the conclusion of the sports Mrs Hope distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The Boys Challenge Cup was won by the 75th Company. The gold medal was awarded to Gunner Wright and the silver medal to Gunner Hart, 79th Company.

The following are the names of the winners of first prizes in the various events :—

Putting the Shot—Gunner Convan, 75th Co. (33 ft.)

Long Jump—Br. Spain, 52nd Co. (17 ft. 11½in.).

High Jump—Br. Fletcher, 52nd Co. (5 ft. 1 1-2 in.)

Bun and Treacle Race—Gunr. Rooney, 85th Co.

Sack Race—Gunr. Kenny, 75th Co.

Half Mile—Gur. Hart, 79th Co. (2 mins. 19 2-15 secs.)

220 Yards—Br. Wright, 79th Co. (29 secs.).

One Mile—Gunr. Holden, 79th Co. (5 mins. 26 secs.)

Veterans' Race—Major Pitman, 79th Co.

Boot Race—Gnr. Rooney, 85th Co.

Tug-of-War.—(Indian Gunners) Mahratta team.

Hurdle, 120 yds.—Gunr. Dodd, 52nd Co. (19 3-5 secs).

440 Yds. (Indian Gunners)—Naik Gulam Rasul.

440 Yds.—Gunr. Wright, 79th Co. (58 2-5 secs.)

Catch Weight Tug of War—75th Co.

Half mile, Open—Corpl. Pearse, 'Sherwood Forresters.

Band Race—Corpl. Bradley.

100 Yds.—Gunr. Wright, 79th Co. (11 secs.)

Staff-Sergts and Sergts Race.—Sergt Ratcliffe (13 1-5 secs.)

Tug-of-War (Light Weight), 75th Company. (4 mins, 19 secs.)

Obstacle Race.—Gunr. Clarke, 52nd Company.

Consolation Race (440yds)—Br. Williams, 75th Company.

Greasy Pole—Gunr. Conran, 75th Co.

Mop Fight—Lawrence, McAlpin, 52nd Co.

Tilting the Bucket.—Jenkin and Marshall, 75th Company.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Two of the most exciting matches in the Western India Championships that have yet been played, were decided yesterday. The principal game was that between Milne and Kesava the Bangalore representative. The first set was an extremely even one. Milne however seemed a little careless, and allowed high pitched balls, which in the ordinary way he would have killed outright, to drop, and in making the return repeatedly found the tape. Both players won their services until 6 games all was called, and then Kesava changed the order by winning Milne's service. Milne however won his opponents service in the next game, and made the score seven all. At this stage Kesava, who had throughout been playing a splendid game ran right away and scored all over the court winning the first set by 9 games to 7. Milne was now on his mettle and indeed has seldom played a finer game than he did in the second sets. He won the first game and Kesava the next, but from that point on he was unbeatable. His cross-court drives were superb and his opponent could do little else, but watch the other man score. Milne won the second set by 6 games to 1.

A short rest while the lines were swept and then the men were at it once more. Up to three all play was level, but then Kesava took the lead (4-3). Both players were clearly much exhausted. Milne however had more in reserve and in the last three games of the match which he was practically without losing a point, played some marvellous strokes.

Kesava although the loser, is to be congratulated on his exhibition. He played a beautifully free game and his placing was remarkably accurate. With a fine service and a strong forehand cut drive, it seems that his only weakness is his backhand. But in his match with Milne he covered this wonderfully well.

The other match which drew the attention of the "gallery" was that between England and Desai. In the first set Desai led by 3 games to 2, but England came out a winner by 6 games to 4. In the second set the tables were completely turned on England for although it was he that led by 3 games to 2 Desai won the set by 6-4. Curiously enough the same thing happened in the final set, England being in that case the winner. Desai led by 3.2 only to lose the set by the same margin 6-4.

Williams found Dastoor too hard a nut for him to crack, and was compelled to admit defeat by 2 sets love.

The scores were :—Dastoor beat Williams 6-4, 6-1.

Mehta had a walk over from Sanderson, who was obliged to scrath owing to ill-health.

The matches for to-morrow are:—

England and Nicholson vs. Naidu and Kesava.

Froom and Jackson vs. N. J. Naoroji and Bottlewalla,

Mehta and Modi vs. Gunther and Pearcey

McCormack vs. Bhadkamkar.

Refree—E. Ferers Nicholson.

BOMBAY RACES.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 1st March.

Time and order of running.

	P. m
1st Race The Wellesley Plate (Div. II)	3-0
2nd Race A Maiden Selling Plate	3-25
3rd Race The March Plate	3-55
4th Race The Lamington Plate	4-25
5th Race The Hunters Flat Race	4-50
6th Race The Arabian Plate	5-20
7th Race The Newmarket Plate	5-50
8th Race The Wellesley Plate (Div. I)	6-20

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	2-17 p.m.
Churchgate	2-22 p.m.
Arrives Mahaluxhmi	2-32 p.m.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Thursday, 6th March.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Rs. 10 to close by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 1st March, 1913, with Rs. 5 in addition, if not struck out before 2 p.m., Tuesday, 4ht March, 1913.

Handicap will be published by 4 p.m. Monday, 3rd March, at the Turf Club Office.

B. N.—If a sufficient number of entries are received, this race may be divided.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st March, 1913.

74. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing as follows:—Wednesday 5th March 7 a.m., and Saturday 8th March at 4 p. m.

All members who have not fired the Annual Musketry Course are requested to do so at an early date.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

(Sd.) E. P CUDLIP, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 1st March, 1913.

157. Arms.—All arms and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

158. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 2nd instant. Entries for Matches Nos. 1 and 2 (200 and 300 yards) must reach Adjutant's Office by 3 p. m. to-day, Saturday 1st instant. (Entrance fee nil.)

Detail :

Sunday, 2nd March.—Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield (Match 15).

Monday, 3rd March.—Match 1, 200 Yards and Cadet Matches Nos. 8 and 9. (Cadets by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 8-5 a.m.)

Tuesday, 4th March.—Match No. 2, 300 yards and Match No. 12, Tennent Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.

159. Parade.—There will be a parade for "A" Company at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. for those members who have not completed 20 parades.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Annual Rifle Meeting Event No. 21 open to all comers will take place at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 6th March 1913, on 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Ranges commencing at 7-30 a.m. Distance 700 yards Shots 8, last seven to count Target and Scoring—I V B A. Entrance fee As. 8—post entries.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 1st March 1913.

There will be a church parade in Camp to-morrow Sunday the 2nd instant. Rendezvous at the Cor, a Camp at 11-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Review order white tunic blue breeches, black butcher boots, bandolier, words to be slung on the waist belt.

Programme for 2nd week in Camp.

Monday 3rd March, 1913—Advance and Rear Guards.

Tuesday 4th March 1913—Squadron drill 1-2 hour practice formation for Reconnaissance, dismounted action.

Wednesday 5th March, 1913—Drill and Revision.

Thursday 6th March, 1913—Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade 7 a.m.

Friday 7th March, 1913—Lloyd Lindsay.

Saturday 8th March, 1913—Reconnaissance

Sunday 9th March, 1913—Church Parade, 11 a.m.

Monday 10th March, 1913—Inspection by the General Officer Commanding Division, 7 a.m.

Point to Point Team Race.

1. An Inter troop point to point to be run will be held at Sirsa Cruz on Tuesday the 11th March 1913, at 7 a.m.

2. Each team shall consist of four riders and each troop may enter more than one team.

3. The distance will be about 4 miles over a fair hunting country by the courtesy of the Master of the Bombay Hunt.

4. Teams will ride at catch weights and must ride in distinguishing colours.

5. Points shall be scored, the first man in shall score as many points as there are starters the second man in, one less, and so on. The complete team finishing and scoring the most points shall be declared the winning team.

6. Entries must be sent to the Committee not later than 12 o'clock noon on Sunday the 9th March 1913. A description of the teams colours must accompany each entry, and such colours are subject to alteration by the approval of the committee. Names of riders should if possible accompany the entry but with the approval of the committee new names may be substituted before starting.

7. Four Cups will be presented to the members of the winning team.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. CITY OF KARACHI March 2.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Karachi" Commander D Morrison which left Liverpool on the 5th February with the following passengers is due to arrive here about 8 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd March when she will enter into Dock and land her passengers there.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY

Gould, Mr F S
Grace, Major C H G
Kerr, Rev F H W
Norr's, Mrs E M
Salkield, Mrs and infnt
Ward, Mrs C D

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Walter, Major and Mrs A E child and nurse.

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

standardisation of administration. The administration that would suit one Province would not suit another, as the history, the traditions, the religion, and the caste of the various provinces differed. Particularly he thought they ought to avoid introducing into such a Province as Kathiawar, which had a most unique past, the hard and fast rules of British regulation districts. The administration of Kathiawar had been a personal, he might almost say, a patriarchal administration. The Political Agent who has left as indelible a mark on Kathiawar as any one was Colonel Lang, who was Political Agent for about thirteen years. He personally heard every case that was brought before him and he was so revered for the enormous amount of trouble he took to investigate every case that to the present day he was known by the name of "Aka" Lang Sahib—literally, Uncle Lang. The Government ought to be very careful not to place too much importance upon academical distinctions in filling up the subordinate places in the offices of native states, such as Kathiawar. There was a class in Kathiawar called Naga Brahmins who had almost always monopolised official positions, and the greatest pride of these men was that their fathers, their grandfathers, and their ancestors for many generations had served the British Government. They were by descent men of character and education, but some of them had not the glibness to pass the examinations which outsiders often claimed as a ground for preferment. Not only should education be considered in appointing subordinate officials in India, but family history and the service of their forefathers, for those men looked upon themselves as so intimately associated with the British nation that their loyalty was absolutely unswerving.

MR. MIRZA ALI BAIG.

Mr. Mirza Ali Baig thought the main inference to be drawn from the paper was that the peace and rapidly increasing prosperity of Kathiawar were a result of the enlightened activities of the chiefs, and the constructive genius of British statesmanship, which had stimulated and guided those activities. The strife and bloodshed between the Rajput, the Mohammedan, the Kathi and the Mahratta had given place to a spirit of healthy emulation among the chiefs, who had covered the Province with a network of railways, metal roads, schools and colleges, hospitals and dispensaries, and other evidences of enlightened administration. The face of the Peninsula was being increasingly dotted with factories, mills and other industrial concerns, and trade had been expanding with great strides. When Lord Willingdon visited Kathiawar, he was sure his Lordship would be more impressed by those indications of the energy and enterprise of the chiefs than by the picturesque ceremonial of his reception. The chiefs in Kathiawar were now a valued body who were considered as a valuable asset of the British Empire.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Sir George Birdwood, in the course of a charming little speech which he intimated would be amplified for the Society's Journal, disclaimed all knowledge of the administrative history of Kathiawar; but said he fully appreciated all that had been done for it by the British Government. Sir William Lee-Warner had in no way exaggerated the lawlessness of the Province under its native Indian rulers, or rather misrulers, and probably the very best proof of the utter chaos that reigned in Kathiawar before it came under our protectorate, was to be found in a story told him some fifty years ago by Mr. Kinloch Forbes, the author of "Ras Mala," of the cows and oxen and other grazing cattle of the people in the moving times of the Maharatta, and Mogul maraudings through this peninsular appendix to Western India. The people guarded themselves against these attacks, walled up all their villages, and kept a gun mounted on a tower that overlooked the whole country-side round about the village; and this gun was fired whenever a party of raiders was seen approaching, so that all the villagers out in the fields might, with their cattle, at once return home. In the course of centuries this signal became so understood that the very ploughing oxen and cows, would, on the gun being fired, forthwith, of their own motion, bie back to the village as fast as they could trot, and ahead of their owners. But while acknowledging the benefits of British rule, in securing India from external invasion, and internal disorder, Sir George confessed to an "innate sympathy with disorder." For one thing, it was more picturesque than order. He was old enough to have lived in India while it was yet fermenting with the leaven of the Mahratta times; in the thirties of the last century when in travelling between Mhow and Nassik he could recall the jungle tracts through Khandesh beset with tigers, and plunderers of all sorts; and the latter firing arrows which struck down the bearers of the palanquin in which he sat at his mother's feet, and passed through the palanquin. But to him it was all simply delightful, and he recalled himself trying to grab at the arrows as they passed in front of him. Sir William had denounced infanticide, "and rightly enough," "but" continued Sir George, "I must say there is something to be said for infanticide in the circumstances of India; at least, female infanticide, for it saved India from Suffragettes." There was hearty applause at this. Sir George then went on to denounce our "godless system of education, and as usual the Protestant Missions which taken together were, wherever they prevailed, he declared, undermining the faith of the people in the divine Providence over the world, and making wreck of the indigenous culture of India, based on the caste system of the Code of Manu, and cognate sacred law books, and the mythical history of the Hindus, as found in the national epics of the Ramayana, and Mahabharata; and, again, among the Mahrattas, in "the Songs of Tukaram." "The great charm of India for me," he continued, "is the way the Hindus live in daily, hourly, momentarily and ever in open communion with their gods. It is so impressive, so entrancing, that you yourself feel the actual, visible presence of the gods with them. It is the same in Catholic countries, with the joy and gladness of the people in the felt and seen living presence of 'the Blessed Virgin Mary,' and the Divine child at every turn you take," And this he characteristically added, "is why I prefer Catholic Missionaries to Protestant, for the Christianising of the people of India. They at least give them the Madonna and the Bambino."

SIR THOMAS HOLDITCH.

Sir Thomas Holdich, in moving a vote of thanks to the Author for his intensely interesting paper, and in conveying the thanks of the society to the chairman for presiding, said he thought one of the best features of the time—honoured Institution in which they were met was that it gathered its information from vastly extended fields always at first hand from the men who knew. So far as the present paper was concerned, he did not think any one was better suited than Sir William for giving the address. All present had been struck with what had been said about the important results of British administration in India. Kathiawar was simply a small sample of a very much larger area in India, a great part of which would fall within the kingdom which Lord Willingdon was going out to govern. He desired to express the hope on behalf of the Indian Section, that in five years' time they might all be present to welcome Lord Willingdon home, and in the meantime, they wished him godspeed and a happy reign in India.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, in seconding the motion, agreed with the Author that the influence of British rule was most apparent in the settlement of Kathiawar. Order had been evolved out of chaos, and the chiefs of Kathiawar now had the blessings of a systematised Government which had provided them with a career of great progress and prosperity. They were highly educated, and responded to all the calls that were made upon them by the influence of Western civilisation. He thought, Colonel Hunter was right in saying that the native of India was contented if only his grievance was heard up to the last point, no matter what the result was. He trusted the Imperial Government would see the necessity for directing the Local authorities to send all, but the most frivolous cases from the native chiefs of Kathiawar, for the final adjudication of the Secretary of State.

POLITICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The term Liberal Unionist is gradually disappearing from our political nomenclature. In future the Liberal Union Club, which the Seceders in the eighties established as a rival to the Eighty Club will, in future, be known as the Unionist club. This change was decided upon at the annual meeting on the 7th instant, when the various office-holders were elected among the new Vice Presidents, being five of the Conservative leaders—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Law, Mr. Lang, Mr. Wyndham and Sir Edward Carson, at a dinner given by the Unionist Club and the United Club jointly at the Hotel Cecil the same night. Mr. Law was the principal guest. In the course of his references to the fiscal question, he said that if it was impossible to have a preferential system that would effect the desired object without the imposition of food duties they would try to carry the latter. A well-known ex-Indian Civilian, Sir Athelstane Baines is Chairman of the Unionist Club and he is also still a member of the Reform Club. Apropos of the recent storm in a tea-cup at the Reform, I have seen in stated that while there are Conservatives, among its members, complete solidarity exists at the institution next door—the Carlton. I do not think that is quite accurate; at all events the late Mr. J. M. Maclean, if I am not mistaken continued his membership long after he ceased to act with the Tory party and I believe Mr. Gibson Bowles did not resign when he co-operated with the Liberals, although some of the Conservative journals in their angry moments hinted that he should do so. But at the Carlton they know their Gibson Bowles. They probably foresaw what has happened. He is now, notwithstanding his Free Trade views borne in the Conservative fold and amongst the most ardent of the opponents of the present Government. I hope he will soon find a constituency to elect him; for, on whichever side he sits he makes things lively.

CROMWELL ROAD LAW LIBRARY

Sir Thomas Raleigh, when formally opening yesterday, the new Law Library at 21, Cromwell Road, which is largely his gift, seemed desirous to impart a living interest to the somewhat awesome, tiring volumes that now line the walls of the large hall. He impressed upon students the value of being familiar with real cases in the past, so that, they might have a ready answer to the perpetual inquiry, "On What Authority?" which every lawyer has to face. But so that none might be daunted by the formidable array of Reports to be digested, he suggested a kind of "How would you do it?" game, to be played thus: Put yourself in the place of the prosecuting counsel, of the defending counsel, also of the judge. Make up your mind, after having considered the evidence, what you would say; then compare your conclusions with those reached and the pronouncements of judges mighty in the law. Suppose, there should be a difference of opinion—well, Sir Thomas stopped short of pursuing the matter at this point. However, he was most anxious that no novice should be discouraged, and assured everyone that "the index-memory" would grow with careful cultivation. Mr. C. E. Buckland, who has taken a great interest in the library, recommended a sure foundation of book knowledge and then a superstructure of procedure knowledge, to be gained by constant attendance at the Courts of Law, so that practical methods and conventional etiquette should be thoroughly understood. He spoke with warm approval of the experiment of "Moots," inaugurated last Saturday, with conspicuous success, as a means of "excellent training for the young barrister, and complimented Mr. T. Krishna Kurup, who was principally responsible for the working out of the idea on the admirable result, hoping that it was but a beginning with more to follow. Mr. C. E. Mallet presided at the opening ceremony and said, in reply to certain criticisms, that it had been thought wise to concentrate on one subject—law—and do that well, rather than expend resources on a variety of subjects. The Cromwell Road Law Library will have one advantage over the libraries of the Inns of Court: it will be open in the evenings.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHERNIAVSKY CONCERTS.

THREE REMARKABLE ARTISTS.

Speaking of Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky, the wonderful young musicians who are soon to visit this town, the *Musical Times* says: "It was thought that the last word on musical prodigies had been said, but whereas they have hitherto come in individuals, now they are coming in families. Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky, have made the most blasé critics and concerts-goers alike thrill with astonishment and dismay. Now comes the news that three more of the same family are expected in England shortly. They come of a musical stock, the grandfather being a clever violinist, and their father a conductor of repute.

The three most brilliant members of this wonderful family, Leo, Jan, and Mischel Cherniavsky, have already made a European reputation for themselves, and have put the hall mark on their fame by a remarkable series of successes in London at the Queen's Hall and other great Concert Halls in the English metropolis.

The Cherniavsky's next Concert takes place at the Opera House on March 5 and 8. The plans are at Rose & Co.'s

AMERICA-INDIA.

The management of the America-India are never behind-hand in their efforts to provide the best that they can for their patrons, and the increasing demand for novelty and variety has induced them to engage the services of Professor Venkani, an Indian magician of extraordinary talent, who will give a display of his feats of magic from to-day. The Professor has toured all over India and has made a name for himself as the most accomplished living exponent of Eastern magic. It is hoped he will have a good reception in Bombay. In addition to the Professor's feats there will be the usual programme of comic and dramatic pictures, so providing another hour and a half of amusement. The star film this week is a magnificent war drama, entitled "Death or Glory," containing a powerful series of war-pictures with a thrilling story of love and adventure, depicted amid charming scenery, the great Napolean and his army as the conspicuous features throughout.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The programme for the week commencing this evening includes, as the star film, "A Girl without a Country," in which the clever Norwegian actress, Miss Asta Nielsen plays the title-role as Zidra and is regarded as a "Sarah Bernhardt" in the excellence of her histrionic talents. Zidra is an ignorant, warm-hearted, impulsive Gipsy girl, who has no heed of the ordinary conventionalities of life, and very little respect for the niceties of honour. For those she loves, she is prepared to go to any extremes, and has no idea of the difference between right and wrong. Zidra, played by Miss Nielsen, becomes a real living character, and the introduction of a strong military element, gives the plot special interest. The popular favourite, Max Linder, supplies the comic element of the entertainment, which will no doubt please the audience after the strong drama with a powerful cast by which Max is preceded.

CINEMA DE LUXE.

The question, have you heard or seen the youngster Comtesse Olga at the Cinema has been a by-word in Bombay during the past week. This diminutive and charming little lady of seven summers has won the admiration of the "Tivoli" patrons. The theatre has been packed every night with an enthusiastic audience. Her playing is wonderful and her manner of conducting any orchestra has often brought down the house and she has had to appear and bow several times before the next turn could begin.

To-night the same company remained on the Bill with an entire change of programme. Comtesse Olga has a new pianoforte and cello number and besides conducting the orchestra, is going to give a song from "the Barber of Seville." She has a sweet little voice and her song no doubt will be much appreciated. Signora Carmelita has several new dances with which to captivate us and she also is breaking forth into song. Her songs will be selected from the old Italian operas. Alexandroff the burglar and balancer has some most sensational feats to present which must have necessitated a great amount of patience in practice. That admirable soubrette whom the public went almost crazy over some time back, Miss Irene Beril, is going to give us some more of her pretty dances and rag-time songs.

The pictures this week are real good and about the best collection that the "Cinema De Luxe" has ever screened. All the leading cinema comedians of the day will be shown.

The drama a "Girl and her Trust" is of a sensational order, full of exciting incidents, a travel subject and "The Chronicle," a bulletin of the world's happenings make up amost elaborate and wonderful programme.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Weekly Express Trains.

FROM VICTORIA TERMINUS.

I.—BOMBAY TO DELHI, THE PUNJAB AND UNITED PROVINCES.

II.—BOMBAY TO MADRAS. III.—BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

Passengers leave Bombay a few Hours after Landing.

1. About four hours after the P. & O. Mail Steamer with the Weekly Overland Mail has been Signalled, three Express Trains start from Victoria Terminus—one for the Punjab and United Provinces, one for Madras, and the third to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore.
2. The Calcutta, the Punjab, and the Madras Expresses have accommodation for 32 First Class Passengers. Limited accommodation is also provided for servants in each of the above trains.
3. The time occupied from Bombay is about—

To Calcutta.	To Agra.	To Delhi.	To Ambala.	To Lucknow.	To Madras.
42 hours, **32** minutes.	**24** hours, **50** minutes.	**27** hours, **45** minutes.	**31** hours, **37** minutes.	**26** hours, **30** minutes.	**31** hours, **55** minutes.

4. Tickets for First Class Passengers are issued by the P. & O. Company at their London Offices, and the following are the fares to principal Stations.
5. Reserved accommodation is only granted when train room permits. Four fares are required for a reserved compartment by these Expresses.
   A reduction of 10 per cent. is granted to parties of four holding tickets and travelling together in one compartment to the same station on the direct route between Bombay and Calcutta by the Calcutta Express.
6. Children between three and twelve are charged full fares.
7. Meals are served in Restaurant Cars attached to these trains.
8. When full complement of passengers have not been booked in London for each of the three trains, Passengers may book and obtain coupons for tickets on payment from the Purser on board the Steamer between Aden and Bombay up to the limit given for each train. Information on this point is obtainable from the Purser of the Ship. Servants and luggage are booked at the Pier Booking Office on landing. A Coupon issued at the P. & O. Office in London or on Board must be exchanged at the Pier Booking Office for a ticket.
9. The P. & O. Company will land all Passengers who hold coupons for tickets to travel by any of the three Express Trains in a special launch together with their luggage, which should be ready on deck before the Mail Steamer comes to anchor. Arrangements have also been made with the Customs for the baggage to be passed with the least delay possible. An Official from the G. I. P. Railway will board the Steamer on arrival to help and advise Passengers. Tickets issued for the Express Trains will only be available by those trains.
10. Ladies will be accommodated in Ladies' compartments.
11. The exact departure time of each of the Express Trains is posted at the Pier Booking Office and at Victoria Terminus.
12. Passengers who desire to make a short stay in Bombay, may leave by any of the usual Mail Trains. Timings of which are as below—

EXPRESS TRAINS.

PUNJAB EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Agra Cantt.	23 42	61 9	8 4
Ambala Cantt.	32 58	81 7	10 11
Ambala City	...	81 15	10 11
Amritsar	37 9	92 5	12 3
Barkhera	14 53	40 2	7 11
Bhilsa	16 43	44 1	8 11
Bhopal	15 47	41 15	8 2
Bina	18 8	47 5	9 8
Cawnpore (*a*)	24 45	61 13	13 2
Chandigarh (*b*)	...	87 1	11 8
Delhi	28 14	66 4	8 12
Ghaziabad	29 1	67 8	8 15
Gwalior	22 36	57 1	9 15
Hoshangabad	13 55	39 2	7 7
Itarsi	13 14	38 6	7 4
Jhansi	20 49	53 4	11 0
Jullunder Cantt.	35 44	87 7	11 9
Jullunder City	35 58	87 12	11 10
Kalka (*b*)	...	88 15	11 12
Lahore	38 18	94 2	12 4
Lahore Cantt. East ...	37 57	94 6	12 4
Lalitpur	19 17	49 12	10 2
Lucknow (*a*)	26 10	66 1	13 11
Ludhiana	34 48	84 7	11 3
Meerut Cantt.	29 51	70 6	9 4
Muttra Junc.	25 52	57 13	7 9
Muzaffarnagar	30 37	73 6	9 10
Phillour	35 10	85 3	11 5
Rajpura	33 29	83 1	10 14
Saharanpur...	31 28	76 12	10 1

(*a*) Change at Jhansi into the Jhansi-Lucknow Postal Express.

MADRAS EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
Arkonam	23 9	65 11	10 15 3
Cuddapah	19 32	54 13	9 6 6
Dhond	5 24	15 11	2 10 0
Guntakal	15 31	44 2	7 14 9
Madras	24 38	68 6	11 8 3
Renigunta	21 59	62 2	10 6 9
Sholapur...	8 23	26 9	4 7 0

(*b*) Change at Delhi or Ambala.

CALCUTTA EXPRESS.

Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.	Stations.	Time taken.	Fares. 1st Class.	Fares. Servants.
	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Allahabad §	24 34	69 4	12 4	Kasara	2 32	7 1	1 3
Arrah	28 29	83 4	13 15	Katni	19 49	53 4	10 6
Asansol	34 32	94 13	15 6	Khandwa	10 2	32 7	5 8
Bankipore	29 21	85 2	14 2	Madhupur	33 13	94 13	15 6
Bhusaval	8 1	25 14	4 5	Manikpur	22 30	63 9	11 10
Burdwan	35 59	98 15	15 14	Manmad	4 56	15 3	2 9
Burhanpur	8 53	28 12	4 14	Mirzapur	25 3	73 11	12 12
Buxar	27 21	80 9	13 9	Moghal Sarai...	25 58	76 15	12 2
Calcutta (Howrah) ...	37 46	99 1½	16 6¼	Mokameh	30 33	88 10	14 9
Chalisgaon	6 11	19 2	3 3	Naini	...	68 14	12 4
Chandernagore	36 49	99 1	16 4	Narsinghpur	16 32	44 10	8 13
Dinapore	29 5	84 12	14 2	Nasik	3 47	11 0	1 13
Gadarvada	15 39	42 14	8 6	Pipariya	14 42	40 15	7 14
Harda	11 52	35 7	6 8	Raneegunge	34 52	95 8	15 7
Igatpuri	2 57	8 0	1 5	Serampore	37 27	99 1	16 5
Itarsi	13 1	38 6	7 4	Sitarampur	...	94 8	15 5
Jhajha	31 51	92 0	15 0	Sohagpur	14 14	40 4	7 12
Jubbulpore	18 20	47 14	9 10	Sutna	21 12	58 15	11 2
Kalyan	0 54	3 3	0 9				

§ Change at Chheoki.

DAILY MAIL TRAIN SERVICE.

POONA MAILS.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, POONA, MAHABLESHWAR AND BELGAUM.

From Bombay Read downwards. Morning Express.	From Bombay Read downwards. Afternoon Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Morning Mail.	To Bombay. Read upwards. Afternoon Express.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 0	14 45	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	11 10	19 35	...	...
9 16	15 48	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	10 10	18 24	3 3	1 10
10 11	16 41	,, Karjat ... ... ,,	9 22	17 31	5 13	2 15
11 13	17 39	,, Khandala... ... ,,	8 26	16 38	7 5	3 11
11 26	17 55	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	8 15	16 27	7 8	3 12
12 22	18 52	,, Kirkee ... ... ,,	7 11	15 25	10 14	5 7
12 30	19 0	Ar. Poona ... ... ,,	7 0	15 15		
Mixed.		(Change for Metre-gauge.)			11 3	5 9
14 5	19 35	Dp. Poona ... ... Ar.	6 15	...		
20 30	23 50	Ar. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Dp.	2 35	...	17 11	8 13
20 40	23 58	Dp. Wathar (for Mahableshwar). Ar.	2 29	...		
6 20	4 41	Dp. Miraj ... ... Dp.	21 53	...	26 3	13 1
13 5	9 30	,, Belgaum ... ... ,,	17 40	...	34 3	17 1
19 55	14 24	,, Dharwar ... ... ,,	13 32	...	40 11	20 5
20 40	14 57	Ar. Hubli ... ... ,,	12 50	...	41 7	20 11

MADRAS MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	6 0	...	...
23 10	,, Kalyan ... ... Dp.	3 43	3 3	1 10
1 33	,, Lonavla ... ... ,,	1 9	7 8	3 12
2 55	,, Poona ... ... ,,	23 8	11 3	5 9
4 35	,, Dhond ... ... ,,	21 7	15 11	7 13
8 56	,, Hotgi ... ... ,,	16 10	27 6	13 11
12 17	Ar. Wadi ... ... ,,	12 51	32 14	16 7
	(For Secunderabad.)			
13 0	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 15	32 14	16 7
17 51	,, Hyderabad ... Dp.	7 48	43 11	20 1
18 10	Ar. Secunderabad ... ,,	7 20	44 4	20 4
12 58	Dp. Wadi ... ... Ar.	12 27	32 14	16 7
15 40	,, Raichur ... ... Dp.	10 22	37 1	18 9
18 20	Ar. Guntakal... ... ,,	7 35	44 2	22 1
	(*For Bangalore.*) (*Change for Metre-gauge M. & S. M. Ry.*)			
19 0	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	5 55	44 2	22 1
22 57	,, Dharmavaram ... Dp.	1 52	50 1	25 0
7 45	,, Bangalore City ... ,,	18 45	56 9	28 3
13 25	Ar. Mysore ... ... ,,	11 40	63 8	31 11
18 45	Dp. Guntakal ... Ar.	7 20	44 2	22 1
23 7	,, Cuddapah ... Dp.	2 53	54 13	27 7
2 40	,, Renigunta ... ,,	0 2	62 2	31 1
4 20	,, Arkonam ... ,,	22 31	65 11	32 14
5 55	Ar. Madras ... ... ,,	21 15	68 6	34 4
	(For Bangalore.)			
9 53	Dp. Arkonnam ... Ar.	16 18	65 11	32 14
14 20	,, Jalarpet ... ... Dp.	11 50	71 4	35 11
18 30	Ar. Bangalore City ... ,,	7 40	76 11	38 6

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* NAGPUR.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
14 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	8 45	...	...
14 8	,, Byculla ... ... Dp.	8 28	0 5	0 2½
18 18	,, Devlali ... ... ,,	4 33	10 10	5 5
18 39	,, Nasik ... ... ,,	4 10	11 0	5 8
19 57	Ar. Manmad ... ... ,,	2 54	15 2	7 10
20 10	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	2 34	...	...
20 38	Dp. Manmad ... ... Ar.	23 35	...	...
1 7	Ar. Ahmednagar ... Dp.	19 55	24 2	12 1
23 28	Dp. Bhusaval ... ... Dp.	23 21	25 14	12 15
1 32	,, Shegaon ... ... ,,	21 21	30 10	15 5
4 23	,, Badnera ... ... ,,	18 50	35 3	17 10
6 41	,, Wardha ... ... ,,	16 39	38 14	19 7
8 30	Ar. Nagpur ... ... ,,	14 55	...	...
9 0	Dp. Nagpur ... ... Ar.	14 29	41 14	20 15
13 31	,, Dongargarh ... Dp.	10 7	53 13	26 4
17 32	,, Bilaspur ... ... ,,	6 2	66 0	31 11
21 28	,, Jharsuguda ... ... ,,	2 12	75 3	36 1
1 45	,, Chakardhapore ... ,,	22 11	83 1	40 0
...	,, Sini ... ... ,,	...	84 7	40 11
5 15	,, Karagpur ... ... ,,	18 35	90 11	43 13
7 10	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	16 36	91 14	45 9½

CALCUTTA MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *Via* JUBBULPORE.

From Bombay Read downwards.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
21 0	Dp. Bombay ... ... Ar.	13 20	...	...
1 34	,, Nasik ... ... Dp.	9 2	11 0	5 8
3 12	,, Manmad ... ... ,,	7 45	15 3	7 10
6 22	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	4 32	25 14	12 15
8 35	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	2 18	31 7	15 12
11 54	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	23 17	33 6	19 3
16 45	Ar. Jubbulpore ... Dp.	18 35	...	...
17 5	Dp. Jubbulpore ... Ar.	18 15	47 14	23 15
18 51	,, Katni ... ... Dp.	16 50	53 4	26 10
21 49	,, Manikpur... ... ,,	13 59	63 9	31 12
23 24	,, Chheoki (*a*) ... ,,	12 26	...	...
23A50	,, Allahabad... ... ,,	11 45	69 4	34 10
1 31	Ar. Moghal Sarai ... ,,	10 16	76 15	38 8
1 54	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 38	76 15	38 8
3 32	,, Buxar ... ... Dp.	8 7	80 9	40 5
5 32	,, Dinapore ... ... ,,	6 19	84 12	42 6
5 59	,, Bankipore ... ... ,,	0	85 2	42 9
8 5	,, Mokameh... ... ,,	4 33	88 10	44 5
1 51	Dp. Moghal Sarai ... Ar.	9 44	...	...
5 45	,, Gya ... ... Dp.	6 14	84 13	42 7
9 22	,, Gomoh ... ... ,,	2 45	91 7	45 12
11 10	,, Sitarampur ... ,,	0 54	94 8	47 4
11 35	,, Asansol ... ... ,,	0 39	94 13	47 7
13 36	,, Burdwan ... ... ,,	22 53	98 15	49 8
15 32	Ar. Howrah ... ... ,,	21 11	99 1½	49 9½

(*a*) *Change at Chheoki for Allahabad.*

A. Arrival.

PUNJAB MAIL.

BETWEEN BOMBAY, LUCKNOW, AGRA, DELHI, SAHARANPUR, LAHORE, R'PINDI AND PESHAWAR.

From Bombay Read downwards. Punjab Mail.	Stations.	To Bombay Read upwards. Punjab Mail.	Fares to and from Bombay. 1st Class.	Fares to and from Bombay. 2nd Class.
H. M.		H. M.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
19 15	Dp. Bombay (*a*) (*b*) ... Ar.	12 35	...	...
0 49	,, Manmad ... ... Dp.	6 46	15 3	7 10
3 53	,, Bhusaval ... ... ,,	3 28	25 14	12 15
5 56	,, Khandwa ... ... ,,	1 38	31 7	15 12
8 50	,, Itarsi ... ... ,,	22 49	38 6	19 3
10 36	,, Bhopal ... ... ,,	21 2	41 15	21 0
13 5	,, Bina ... ... ,,	18 35	47 5	23 11
15 14	Ar. Jhansi ... ... ,,	15 58	53 4	26 10
16 15	Dp. Jhansi ... ... Ar.	15 5	53 4	26 10
18 15	,, Orai ... ... Dp.	13 11	57 11	28 13
20 30	,, Cawnpore... ... ,,	11 8	61 13	30 15
21 45	Ar. Lucknow ... ... ,,	9 45	66 1	33 1
15 43	Dp. Jhansi (*c*) ... ... Ar.	15 33	53 4	26 10
17 35	,, Gwalior ... ... Dp.	13 43	57 1	28 9
20 5	,, Agra Cantt. ... ,,	11 9	61 9	30 13
20 57	,, Muttra ... ... ,,	10 15	57 13	28 13
23 0	Ar. Delhi Main ... ,,	8 0	66 4	33 1
23 35	Dp. Delhi ... Ar.	7 32	...	...
1 43	,, Meerut Cant. ... Dp.	5 51	70 6	35 4
4 24	Ar. Saharanpur ... ,,	3 22	70 12	38 7
10 25	,, Dehra Dun ... ,,	21 15	85 14	43 0
23 25	Dp. U. Delhi ... Ar	7 28	66 4	33 1
2 52	Ar. G. Umballa Cant. Dp.	3 55	77 13	38 13
3 17	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	3 27	77 13	38 13
5 39	,, Ludhiana ... ... Dp.	1 23	84 8	42 1
8 27	,, Amritsar ... ... ,,	22 34	92 6	46 3
11 50	,, Lahore ... ... ,,	21 35	94 2	47 1
13 51	,, Rawalpindi ... ,,	11 44	106 4	53 4
23 18	Ar. Peshawar Cantt.... ,,	6 54	113 0	56 10
3 55	Dp. Umballa Cantt. ... Ar.	2 51	77 13	38 13
6 15	,, Kalka ... ... Dp.	1 0	85 5	42 13
12 42	Ar. Simla ... ... ,,	18 0	103 5	52 13

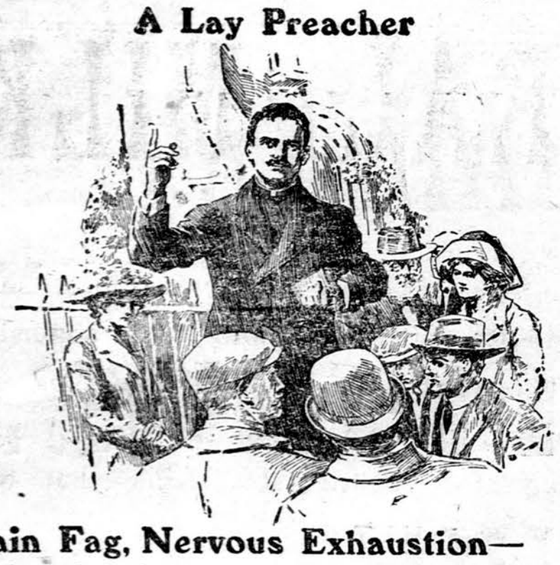
For further particulars see G. I. P. Guide and Illustrated Pamphlets distributed on Board.

(*a*) Through Carriage to Lucknow.
(*b*) Through Carriage to Kalka (for Simla).
(*c*) Through Carriage to Debra Dun from Jhansi.

Bombay, Victoria Terminus, 1st March 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

A Lay Preacher



Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King of Spain is having a fifty-foot twin-screw motor-yacht built at the East Cowes yard of Messrs. Saunders and Co.

The "Gazette" contains the following:—"Crown Office, Feb. 11, 1913.—A Writ, dated the eleventh day of February, 1913, directed to Francis Burdett Thomas Money-Coutts, of Stoodleigh, Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Esquire, summoning him to the Upper House of Parliament by the name, style, and title of Francis Burnett Thomas Money-Coutts de Latymer Chevalier, has been issued under the Great Seal, pursuant to Warrant under his Majesty's Royal Sign Manual."

The House of Commons on Feb. 7 discussed the working of the Insurance Act. Mr. Worthington-Evans, Sir P. Magnus, Mr. H. W. Forster, and others criticised the administration of the measure, which was defended mainly by Dr. Addison and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Lloyd George denied that the doctors on the panels were overworked. He said it was never intended that patients should make their own arrangements with their doctors in any but exceptional cases. He claimed that insured persons had free choice of the doctors who were willing to serve on the panels. The supplementary vote for 1,825,000 for special grants under the Act was eventually agreed to.

The House of Commons held a Saturday sitting on Feb. 8 for the purpose of discussing, on a supplementary estimate, the action of the British and Irish Boards of Agriculture in dealing with foot-and-mouth disease. Several of the Irish members complained of the new regularity under which animals brought from Ireland are detained for twelve hours at the port of landing for the purpose of inspection. Mr. Runciman stated that as a result of the enforcement of this new regulation, sheep-scab had been found among a large number of sheep.

The second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was moved in the Lords on Feb. 11 by Earl Beauchamp. Lord Kenyon proposed its rejection, declaring it to be unwise unwanted, and unjust. The Bishop of St. Asaph supported the motion for rejection. He said the Bill would sever every artery and vein through which the life of the Church in Wales pulses. The Earl of Selborne affirmed that the only driving power behind the Bill was sectarian malice. The debate was adjourned. The Railways Bill was considered in committee in the House of Commons. Among the amendments moved was one by Mr. Thorne stipulating that the railway companies availing themselves of the Bill must pay their employees a minimum wage of £1 a week. This was negatived, and amendment by Mr. Thomas substituted in favour of a minimum wage of 25s. This proposal was rejected by a majority of ninety-five. A subsequent amendment, moved by Mr. Harold Smith asking for a minimum wage of 21s. was defeated by a majority of seventy-nine. The further consideration of the Bill was adjourned, the Report stage of the Supplementary Estimates being afterwards taken.

The Welsh Disestablishment Bill was further discussed in the House of Lords on Feb. 12. The Bill was supported by the Bishop of Hereford and opposed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The Archbishop of Canterbury objected to the scheme root and branch. Viscount St. Aldwyn contended that it would be unconstitutional in the special circumstances of the case to force it through under the Parliament Act. The Bishop of Oxford argued that the Bill should be read a second time and amended in Committee. The Archbishop of York protested earnestly against taking out of the corporate life of the State all acknowledgment of its concern for religion. The debate was again adjourned.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read a message from the Norwegian Storthing expressing deep sympathy with the British nation over the disaster to the Antarctic expedition. On the second reading of the Appropriation Bill Mr. T. M. Healy raised the point that the Bill was illegal as a money Bill, inasmuch as it virtually repealed a section of the Insurance Act. The Speaker reserved his decision, but the Prime Minister promised to introduce a short Bill next session to regularise the procedure. The Appropriation Bill was read a second time, and the Railways Bill was considered in Committee.

Mr. A. Richardson, formerly M. P. for South Nottingham, has been adopted prospective Liberal candidate for the Melton Division of Leicestershire, in opposition to Col. Yate. Mr. Richardson, at a meeting of the local Liberal Association on February 8, expressed himself in favour of land and rating reform, the nationalisation of railways, local option, and the disinterested management of public-houses, the secular solution of the education difficulty, and woman suffrage.

Sir T. Berridge, formerly Liberal member for Warwick and Leamington, is shortly to address a meeting of Colchester Liberals with a view to his becoming prospective Liberal candidate for that borough.

Mr. J. Scott Duckers, solicitor, who is contesting North Paddington as Progressive candidate for the London County Council election, has been selected as candidate for the Brentford Division of the local Liberal Association.

Mr. Asquith, having airily brushed aside at Leven the three questions put to him by Mr. Bonar Law in his Edinburgh speech, the Leader of the Opposition, at the joint dinner of the Liberal Union Club and the United Club, on February 7, answered his own queries in the words which, he said, the Prime Minister might with truth have used. Some years ago, said Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith stated that the party which he led should not assume office without an independent majority. He (Mr. Law) asked him, as the first question, how he reconciled that declaration with disestablishing and robbing a Protestant Church by the aid solely of the Irish Nationalist members, and how he reconciled that declaration with carrying a vast measure like Home Rule when he not only had no independent majority, but was not even the leader of the largest single party in the House of Commons. This, he (Mr. Law) thought, was the correct answer:—"I still am of the opinion I expressed some years ago. I think it would have been a better arrangement, but needs must when somebody drives—(laughter) and if the Government were not carried on in accordance with the dictates of the Nationalist members I could not carry it on at all, and I must carry it on." The Prime Minister had also said he intended to reform the Second Chamber. That was, he said, a debt of honour which brooked no delay. His (Mr. Law's) question to Mr. Asquith was:—"Why have you not paid that debt of honour?" This, Mr. Law thought, was the answer:—"I intended to reform the Second Chamber, but the result of the General Election of January, 1910 disappointed me. It was fought, as you know, of the people's Budget, and when the House of Commons assembled I found that that Budget could not be carried except with the support of the Nationalists members, who were opposed to the Budget (laughter.) Debts of honour are not legally enforceable. Unfortunately this other debt could be enforced, and I have had to pay it. I recognise my debt of honour. Unfortunately, there seems no prospect of my being able to pay it myself, but I have not forgotten it. I shall make arrangements. I shall give clear directions. I shall leave it in my will—(laughter)—and the debt of honour, which was not convenient for me to pay, shall be paid for by my heir." (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Churchill, speaking on Feb. 11 at a luncheon in honour of the Ministerial victory at Londonerry, criticised the conduct of the Unionist campaign against Home Rule on behalf of Ulster. He said that Mr. Redmond would do all in his power to promote a resonable settlement; but they could not be turned from their path by threats, and half a province could not claim to stand for all time in the way of the demands of a nation and the needs of an empire.

Mr. Ure, addressing a Liberal meeting at Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield, on Feb. 8, said he did not doubt for a moment that the Liberal Party would win the next General Election. The Tory Party had never won when they had either a leader or a policy—a policy confused them and a leader embarrassed them. At present they had both a leader and a policy. The Conference which Mr. Law said it was his policy to summon in order to find out if the Dominions would say it was desirable for the people of this country to submit to food taxes would never be held. Their fellow-subjects in the great self-governing Dominions had said in language that could not be mistaken that their loyalty was not for sale and could not be bought.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., speaking at West Hartlepool on Feb. 7, said they were promised another great measure of land reform. They had three years of land taxes, and it was useful to find out exactly how we stood. The annual cost of land valuation to us was £530,000 a year. The annual cost to the owners of land in making those valuations and checking and preparing their accounts at the lowest possible estimate was £600,000 a year. Thus the land taxes were costing £1,100,000. How much were they bringing in? Undeveloped land duty was estimated by Mr. Lloyd George to bring in £140,000.; in the first year it brought in £1,162. Ninepence for fourpence. (Laughter.) Increment value duty was estimated to bring in £20,000; it brought in not a brass farthing. Reversion duty was to bring in £90,000. It brought in exactly the same as the increment value. Let them take the next year; Mr. Lloyd George estimated the increment value duty at £50,000. It brought in £6,000. Reversion duty was to bring in £50,000. It brought in £22,000l. Undeveloped land duty was to bring in 200,000l. It brought in £10,000. "I am not a hot-tempered man," exclaimed Mr. Smith, "but I confess it makes my blood boil when I hear the author of this exploded and foolish fraud coming forward to-day with another quack remedy, to cost, I suppose, another million."

The telegraph wires between Glasgow and London were all found to be cut or placed out of order on Feb. 8, and for several hours there was no communication whatever between the two cities. The destruction of the aerial wires was at first attributed to the gale, but when it was found that the underground cables were also out of order inquiries were instituted, and it was found that fuse-boxes in connection with the underground communication had been blown up. The aerial wires had been cut through with scissors. There is no question but that the damage was done by suffragists; in fact, at the Glasgow suffragists' headquarters no denial was given to the allegation.

The committee of the Athenæum Club have elected the following gentlemen under the provisions of Rule II. of the club, which empowers the annual election by the committee of three persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public service":—Sir Alfred East, A.R.A., President of the Royal Society of British Artists; Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; and Dr. Ernest Henry Starling, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in the University of London.

One of the L.C.C. Progressive posters to be seen on the hoardings just now exhorts electors to "Vote Progressive and save your rates." This is a staggering announcement, but it is just one of those claims that rely for their effectiveness on the proverbial short memory of the public. The last thing on which those who keep in touch with the facts would have thought the Progressives would have based their claim was the question of rates. It was on that very question they were hurled from office six years ago. Their record in the matter of rates will not bear comparison with that of their opponents, and moreover, since they have been in opposition their one desire seems to have been to force the Municipal Reformers into greater expenditure.

The conference which had been arranged between Lord Beauchamp, the First Commissioner of Works, and representatives of the London County Council and the Westminister City Council with reference to the Mall approach was held on Feb. 12 at the Office of Works. Lord Beauchamp, who was accompanied by Mr. Lionel Earle, secretary to the Office of Works, presided. Later in the day the following official announcement was issued from the Office of Works:—The First Commissioner of Works presided at a conference on the question of the roadway from the Admiralty Arch to Trafalgar Square at the Office of Works this morning. Representatives of the London County Council and the Westminster City Council were present. The Government offered to give the Council any assistance in their power to bring about the improvement, but the Councils, although grateful for the offer, feared that it would not solve the difficulty unless accompanied by financial assistance.

Reports from various parts of the country show that in the gale on the night of Feb. 7, there was serious loss of life and much damage done to property. A dock Board hooper overturned at Liverpool, and of her crew of twelve only one man is known to have been saved. At Liverpool the gale at times reached a velocity of ninety miles an hour.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the office Trafalgar Square, on Feb. 11, it was announced by Lord George Hamilton, who presided, that the society had awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal for the bravest act in the year to Mr. D. Palmer, the second engineer of the steamship "Meifoo," belonging to the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company.

Madam!

Tie a knot in your handkerchief, before going out, to remind you to order a tin of

Van Houten's Cocoa

A delicious beverage.

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CHEAP, BECAUSE A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY.
A FOOD FOR THE MUSCLES.
A TONIC FOR THE NERVES.
A DELICACY FOR THE PALATE.

Try it!

The "Meifoo" was run into and sunk by another steamer belonging to the same company during a dense fog off Elgar Island, on the Chinese coast, and Mr. Palmer dived in among the seething mass of drowning people. He succeeded in getting hold of the chief officer, Mr. James Smith, who was unable to swim, and supported him for over an hour until they were both rescued. About forty of the "Meifoo's" passengers were drowned.

A meeting of the reconstituted West Belfast Anti-Home Rule Association was held on Feb. 12, to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Joseph Devein at the General Election. Mr. Thomas Sinclair presided. Mr. Stewart Blacker Quinn, President-elect of the Ulster Reform Club, an accountant, was unanimously chosen to contest the seat.

At the annual meeting of the United Irish League National Directory in Dublin, Mr. John Redmond was elected President. The annual report, which was adopted, referred to the Home Rule Bill as the greatest and most satisfactory measure ever proposed, and stated that every possible safeguard had been conceded to Ulster, but the Nationalists could not consent to the mutilation of their country.

Mr. Redmond addressed a meeting which was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Februrry 7, to protest against the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by the House of Lords. After pointing out that, in spite of the Second Chamber, the Bill must be made law within fourteen months, he said that it was probable that when it was again sent up to the House of Lords from the House of Commons, suggestions of compromise would be made. He declared, however, that the Nationalist Party could not agree to any scheme of mutilation or partition.

The Athlone Board of Guardians on Feb. 8, passed a resolution condemning the action of two of the county-landlords, Lord Greville, and Lord Castlemaine, in voting against the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords. Mr. Dolan said that the people had always been very friendly towards Lord Castlemaine, and had elected him on the county council, but he could remain at home for the future. It was afterwards decided to include the name of Lord Killanin in the resolution.

At the meeting of the Trim Board of Guardians, a resolution was passed condemning the House of Lords for having rejected the Bill. The proposer, Mr. T. Rogers, said that he would not have been so anxious to bring the matter forward, but for the attitude adopted by Lord Langford in the debate. The chairman, Mr. T. Hewitts, said that he did not think it right to attack any person for any opinion that he might entertain on any subject.

Mrs. J. R. Green delivered a lecture at the hall of the Irish Literary Society, Hanover Square, on Saturday night on "How King Henry VIII. obtained the title of King of Ireland." She said that it was through the corruption of the Parliament of 1541, that ultimately a Bill conferring the title upon him was read without debate in the House of Commons, and afterwards sent to the House of Lords. The Parliament of 1541 was corrupted with the same attentive care as was the Irish Parliament in 1800. Henry's scheme to secure the land and wealth of Ireland was like all royal schemes of the time, devised solely in the interests of the English Crown. His solemn promises to the Irish people were broken almost while they were on his lips. Treachery rang throughout official letters of the time.

The strike fever continues to spread in Dublin, and it is feared in shipping circles that a general strike may occur at any moment. The City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's, labourers who left their work a fortnight ago without giving any reasons, still remain out, and on Feb. 10, they were joined by fifty carters in the employment of Messrs. Cullen and Co., carriers, at the North Wall.

Owing to the continued and heavy rains, the floods in the river Shannon are the highest yet recorded. In some places the water is eleven feet above the summer level. In the Lough Ree district, a farmer who was attempting to secure his turnips and potatoes from a boat, fell into the water, and had a narow escape from drowing. At a meeting of the Athlone Town Council, attention was called to the suffering and privation that prevailed among some of the small farmers and labourers. Mr. Michael O'Meara moved a resolution, which was passed unanimously, calling upon the Development Commissioners to set aside a grant for the drainage of the Shannon, and requesting Mr. Redmond and the Nationalist Party to have a Commission appointed to report on the situation.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Frank Gavan Duffy has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Australia, in succession to the late Mr. Justice O'Connor. Mr. Frank Gavan Duffy was born in Dublin in 1852. He is the second son of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy who was identified with militant Home Rule agitations in Ireland before he emigrated to Victoria.

Wireless stations are now operating in the six State capitals, also on Thursday Island, and at Port Moresby. The Mount Gambier station is now open, and the Townsville, Cooktown, and Rockhampton, stations will be open next month. Before the end of June, the Port Darwin, Wyndham, Broome, Roebourne, Geraldton, and Esserance, stations are all expected to be working, thus completely encircling the continent.

CANADA.

Before leaving for Australia, Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that he had received an invitation from the Chinese Government to visit the new Republic on his return trip, as well as an invitation from the Japanese authorities It is expected that he will spend three weeks in China, and two in Japan, investigating the possibilities for Canadian trade in the Orient, but he has no authority to negotiate any treaties.

At a meeting of the Dominion Marine Association, Mr. Hazen, Minister of Marine announced that the Government had under consideration a system of subventions to encourage shipbuilding in Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Sunday Post" reports that General De Wet, speaking at Kopjes, in the Orange Free State, termed General Botha's "communique" as "nothing but a compilation of platitudes." General Botha, he said, wanted the party to fall between two stools. Lovers of England did not need to take money from a ruined people for the purposes of the Navy. They had yet too many widows and orphans for that, and they needed railways and a thousand other things to develop the country. The meeting passed a resolution expressing full confidence in General Hertzog, and a want of confidence in General Botha. In an interview published in the "Friend" General Hertzog describes General Botha's statement that they both had agreed that he (General Hertzog) could not re-enter the Cabinet as misleading. General Hertzog declares that he was willing to sink personal considerations, and to submit to the will of the people, provided that General Botha could find suitable terms, honourable both to himself and to General Hertzog.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA HUNGARY.

A Social Democrat member of the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Sceuhmeier, was murdered on the evening Feb. 11 in the waiting-room of the Vienna North-West station by a man who had followed him from Stockeran, where he had taken part in a meeting, and shot him through the left ear with a Browning pistol. The assassin, who was arrested, is called Paul Kuntschak, and is an ironworker. He stated that he committed the crime out of revenge.

FRANCE.

There can be no doubt that the French Government is fully alive to the situation which will be created by the contemplated increase in the German Army and the improvement of its equipment. Among the proposals, which have been discussed in France, are measures for strengthening the artillery and, particularly, the heavy field artillery. The Government is further said to be contemplating a scheme of expenditure on the Army which, like the German scheme, would extend over a number of years, but this scheme would not exclude proposals for certain extraordinary votes which are regarded as urgent in order to secure an immediate increase in the efficiency in the Army.

PORTUGAL.

Several non-commissioned officers, who were arrested some 21 months ago for conspiring against the Republic and imprisoned in the Castle of Saint George, are still waiting for trial. They recently sent a letter to the Press asking that some foreign journalists who are about to visit Portugal, should inspect their prison and investigate their case. As a punishment for this, the Government now refuses to allow the prisoners to receive the usual visit from relatives and friends.

RUSSIA.

The Council of Empire has thrown out by 84 votes to 66 the Bill for the admission of women to the Bar.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. James Patten pleaded guilty on Tuesday to a charge of conspiracy to "corner" cotton, and was fined dols 4,000.

What is called "the most spectacular lynching that the State has ever seen" took place on Feburary 8, at Houston, Mississippi. The shops are reported to have been closed, while the people watched a negro being burned at the stake, after having been drenched with oil. The lynching was the outcome of the murder and robbery of a white woman. Another negro had been killed the day before on the false evidence of two coloured men whom the populace are now said to be preparing to hang, if they can find them. The affair attracted much attention in the Northern Press, although it is only fair to say that the brutality of the lynchers relented sufficiently to allow the shooting of the negro before he had been burned to death.

Criminal contempt proceedings have been instituted by the Government against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and its officers in Birmingham, Alabama, for alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Degree entered against the association more than a year ago. The Federal Government has filed a civil suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company on the charge that it violates the Anti-Trust Law by refusing to lease machines where the machines of any independent makers are used, and thus exercises coercion on independent enterprise

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

BRITISH INDIAN QUESTION.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Feb. 11, Lord Ampthill asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government had received any official information which confirmed the reports published in the Press to the effect that the visit of Mr. G. K. Gokhale to South Africa was successful in its object and had given good grounds for expecting early and satisfactory settlement of the British Indian question.

Lord Emmott replied that Mr. Gokhale's visit was of an unofficial character. He was received by the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Finance, To those three Ministers he made an informal representation as to the position of Indians in South Africa, and he was informed that consideration would be given to the points raised. He (Lord Emmott) hesitated to express too confident an opinion as to the effect of Mr. Gokhale's visit, but speaking for himself he thought that the gentleman seemed to have taken a broad view of the situation. In the speech which Mr. Gokhale made he showed that he realised the facts of the case and some of the great difficulties which surround the question. On the whole, he (Lord Emmott) was inclined to express the opinion that Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa appeared to have been an advantage.

PAYMENTS TO BARRISTERS.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 3. Mr. Martin asked the hon. member for the Accrington Division: If he will state what payments were made by the departments of the Secretary of State for India, during the financial years 1905-1906, 1906-1907, 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, 1911 1912, and the unexpired portion of 1912 1913, to members of Parliament, being barristers giving their name and amount in each case.

Mr. H. Baker: None of the counsel, who received payments from the Secretary of State for India in Council during the period referred to, was a member of Parliament at the time.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

On Monday, Feb. 10, Mr. Fell asked the Under Secretary of State, for India: If the medals sanctioned for the Abor expedition in April 1912, have yet been issued; and if not will be say what is the reason for the delay.

Mr. H. Baker: The general announcement that a medal and clasp would be granted for the Abor expedition was made in April 1912, and she necessary punches and dies for striking the medal were sent to India in June, 1912. But some unavoidable delay has since occurred in settling the precise conditions as to time and place which govern the eligibility of individuals for the medal and clasp. The Secretary of State is not aware how far the issue has been made.

Mr Fell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will say when the gratuity or batta for the troops employed in the late Abor expedition will be paid, what is the reason for the delay in its distribution; and if the delay will cause unnecessary expense in its distribution among the natives who may, in many cases, have returned to their homes.

Mr H. Baker: No recommendation for the grant of any gratuity or batta for the troops employed in the Abor expedition has been received from the Indian Government; but inquiry will be made.

CARE OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Mr. James Hogge asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office propose to place the Indian students at Edinburgh University under the guardianship of its official representative; whether he is aware that the Indian students there have passed a unanimous resolution resenting this action; and what he proposes to do in the circumstances.

Mr. H. Baker: The Secretary of State has received a copy of the resolution referred to, which seems to rest upon a misconception of the functions attaching to local advisers to Indian students in university centres and of the purpose of these appointments. No adviser has yet been appointed at Edinburgh, and the Secretary of State is unable to make any further statement at present.

CAPITAL SENTENCES.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If the can say whether the statistics furnished in the annual Statistical Abstract regarding the number of persons sentenced to death refer to capital sentences or to the number of persons actually executed; and whether in future abstracts he will be able to show the number of sentences and executions separately.

Mr. H. Baker: The statistics refer to capital sentences. The hon. member's suggestion that the number of executions should also be stated, has been noted, and will be acted on in future issues of the Statistical Abstract.

CARE OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

On Tuesday, Feb. 11, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Bamford, local educational adviser for Indian students at Glasgow University; whether similar appointments have been made at Oxford, Cambridge, and Manchester; whether further appointments are contemplated, and, if so where; what is the total cost to the Indian taxpayer of the whole system of supervision of Indian students, including the above-mentioned appointments and that of Mr. Mallet; and whether its permanent retention it contemplated.

Mr. H. Baker: The answer to the first, second, and fifth questions is in the affirmative. On the third question, the Secretary of State has no statement to make at present. As regards the cost of the system mentioned in the fourth question I would refer the hon. member to the answer given on Oct. 22 last, in reply to a question by my hon. friend the member for Roxburghshire. The appointments recently made at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, and Glasgow entail additional net expenditure of £700 a year.

Sir J. D. Rees also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether Indian students at Edinburgh University have protested against the proposal to put them under official supervision; and, if so, what action has been taken on such protest; whether the permanent retention of the staff associated with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Mallet is contemplated; and whether the unofficial members of the Indian Legislative Councils have expressed their opinions on the need for the expenditure involved.

Mr. H. Baker: As regards the first part of the question, I would refer the hon. member to the answer I gave my hon. friend the member for East Edinburgh yesterday. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. No such expression of opinion as is referred to in the last part of the question has been brought to the Secretary of State's notice.

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THIS IS NOT A CONDENSED MILK.

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The very Best Milk for Children and Invalids.

NEEDS NO BOILING

Family and Bachelor Establishments will find it indispensable

FOR TRAVELLING AND THE CAMP IT IS WITHOUT EQUAL

Stocked by all Principal Dealers throughout India.

A DRINK OF DELIGHT

Peter Walker Lager is a new departure—a new standard—in beer, better than anything yet brewed. It is specially brewed for hot climates at Burton-on-Trent, England, and will retain its brightness and sparkle far longer than other beers.

PETER WALKER LAGER

is absolutely pure, wholesome and delicious; while invigorating and sustaining, it leaves no after-feeling of heaviness.

PRICES: Per dozen quarts Rs. 5-12, per dozen Pints Rs. 3-12.

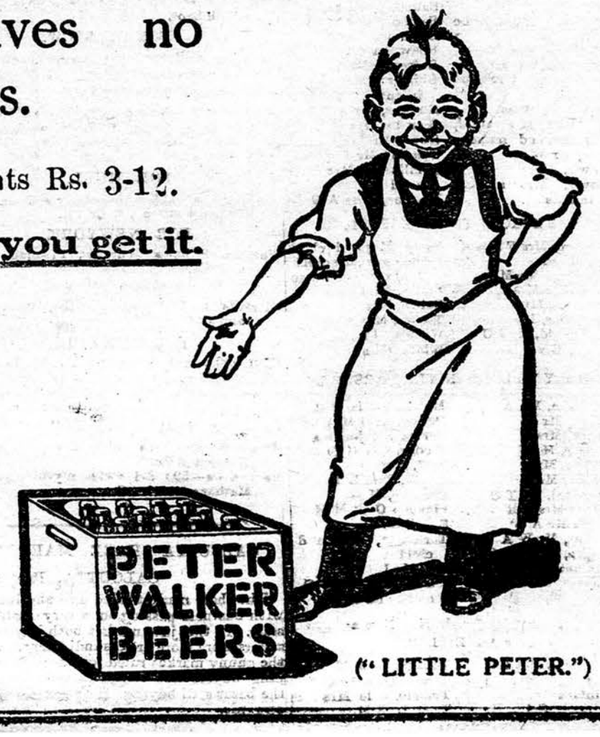
ASK for the "BOY" BRAND and see you get it.

Sole Agents for Bombay & North West India:

TREACHER & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Buy the "Boy" Brand every time.



("LITTLE PETER.")

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "MOREA" March 1.

The P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Morea" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Alison, Mrs.
Allen, Mrs. J. Rothwell.
Anderson, Mr. J. A.
Avery, Mr. T.
Baird, Maj. P. T. C.
Barlow, Mr. P. A.
Bateman, Mr. F.
Bateman, Mrs.
Baxendell, Mr. W.
Beatty, Mrs. C. A. B.
Beaver, Col. B. K.
Behrens, Mr. F.
Bewson, Mr. P. W.
Blair, Mrs. T. Duff.
Boxho, Mr. A.
Boyd, Capt. J. F.
Boyd, Mrs. H. W., B.
Bradshaw, Maj. and Mrs. C. R.
Brakenridge, Mr. and Mrs D. H.
Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Brooke, Miss Octavia.
Brown, Miss.
Bruce, Maj. G. E.
Bryson, Lt. A. B.
Bullock, Mr. J.
Burgess, Mr. G.
Butler, Miss C.
Callander, Mr. T. O.
Cameron, Mrs A.
Cargill, Mr. J. T., Mrs. and maid.
Carpenter, Mr.
Carr, Maj. H. A.
Cassie, Mr. J.
Cavanagh, Mr. J. M.
Cheeke, Capt. A. M. M.
Chope, Capt. A. J. H.
Clark Mr. T. W.
Cubborn, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.
Clifton, Mr. W. and Mrs.
Cockburn, Brig-Genl. W. F.
Conway Poole, Major.
Cooper, Mr. W.
Courtney, M., Mrs. H. C. and child.
Crawford, Mr. J.
Crofton Mr. H. L.
Cromb, Mrs.
Cross, Mr. J. and Miss.
Cross, Mrs.
Cruikshank, Mr.
Cultas, Rev. and G. Mrs.
Cumberlege, Maj. A. F.
Cutbush, Mr. H. M.
Davis, Mr. E. D.
Dawson, Capt. and Mrs. A. G.
Deuchar, Mr. H.
Drummond, Miss E.
Duberley, Mr. Montagu.
Duckworth, Miss M.
Duckworth, Miss J.
Duggan, Mrs. E. M. and infant.
Dunning, Miss.
Dupret, Mr.
Duvillier, Mr. F.
Duvillier, Mr. H.
Duylot, Mdme.
Duylot, Mlle.
Eliot, Mr., Mrs., nurse and two children.
Eyre, Mr. F.
Farquhar, Mr. J. N.
Fisones, Capt., Mrs. N. I. E. and child.
Finnister, Mr Jas.
Fitzgerald, Mr. J. C.
Fox, Mrs. L. W.
Fraustadt, Mr., Mrs. L. and infant.
Frith, Mr. W. C.
Friswell, Sir Chas.
Gamble, Mrs. R. A.
Gamble, Miss.
Gardner, Capt.
Garlick, Miss.
Gay, Mr. D.
George, Mr. F.
Gillett, Mrs. E. S.
Gobbels, Mr. H.
Godfrey-Faussett, D.S.O., Maj. O.
Godfrey-Faussett, Mrs. O. C., two infants and nurse.
Goldspink, Mrs. B.
Gonnett, Miss.
Gordon, Capt. R. S.
Gracey, Mr. H. W.
Graham, Miss.
Grant Burls, C.S.I., Sir Edwin.
Grant Burls, Lady and Miss.
Grant, Mr. W. Maling.
Grant, Mrs. W. Maling and maid.
Grant, Miss Muriel G.
Green, Mr. E. F.
Gregory, Miss.
Groenings, Mr. Oswald.
Gross, Mrs. and infant.
Gunn, Miss.
Haudow, Mrs. and child.
Haggas, Mr. T.
Haines, Miss.
Hall, Lt. H. E.
Hammick, Lt. St. V. F.
Hampson, Miss.
Harrison, Mr. A.
Hayeem, Mr. M. A.
Heaufreau, Mr. F. and Mrs.
Henderson, Miss Cecily.
Henderson, Miss D
Henry, Mr. Albert.
Herbert, Mr. C. C.
Hewett, Mr., Mrs. and four children.
Higham, Miss.
Hill, Mr. Tim.
Hill, Mrs. A.
Hill, Miss R. and Miss.
Hindley, MissG.
Hindley, Miss R. C.
Hingston, Major E.
Hinricks, Mr. E.
Homburg, Mr. R.
Hopkins, Miss J.
Howell, Miss F.
Howell, Miss Z. J.
Howie, Mr. T.
Howie, Mrs. T.
Hughes, Mr. J. D. E.
Hughes, Miss M.
Humphreys, Mr. W.
Huntley, Mr. G. J.
Hyde, Mr. H. T.
Hyde, Miss.
Ibbetson, Mr. R.
Imms, Mr. A. D.
Jackson, Mr. S. J.
Jacobi, Mrs. S.
Johnson, Mr W.
Johnson, Capt., Mrs. R. B., infant and nurse.
Johnson, Miss B
Jones, Mr. J. Harrison
Jones, Mrs. L. C. and child.
Keay, Mr.
Keily, Mr. H.
Krech, Mr. G.
Laing, Mrs.
Lambert, Miss G. E.
Landale, Mr. H. R.
Larsen, Capt. J. M.
Lawrence, Mr. S.
Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. L.
Leggett, Mrs.
Lewis, Mr. A.
Lloyd, Mr. W.
Lloyd, Mrs. E. S. and child.
Machlup, Mr. and Valet.
Mackie, Mr. C.
Magoris, Mr.
Maitland, C.I.E., Mr. W. J.
Maitland, Miss.
Mann, Mr. Alex.
Margesson, Miss.
Marsh, Mrs. F. G. and child.
Mathieu, Mr.
Maydwell, Mrs.
McCall, Mrs. F. and infant.
McEldowney, Mr J., Mrs. and Miss.
McIntosh, Mr. C.
Melladew, Mr. H. F. L.
Merrett, Mr O. G. H.
Merryfield, Mr. S.
Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Milne, Mr. J., Mrs. and infant.
Milne, Mr. W.
Monie, Miss D.
Montagu, Mr and Mrs.
Morgan, Mr and Mrs
Morris, Mr. P. R. and Mrs.
Morris, Mrs. J. T.
Mukhi, Mr. D. V.
Murray, Mrs. G. W. and two children.
Murray, Miss A.
Myers, Dr. J.
Nadkarni, Mr. N. G.
Naylor, Mr. E. Todd
Nelson, Mrs., nurse and infant.
Noppenaire, Mr. L.
Norris, Mr. J. A.
North, Mr. R. B.
Noyes, Mrs. E., Miss and maid.
Obbard, Mrs. E. N.
O'Donnell, I. C. S. Mr. S. P.
O'Donnell, Mrs. and native servant.
Oldfield, R. A., Lt-Col. C. G.
O'Loughlin, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs.
Oliphant, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., Gen. Sir Lawrence.
O'Sullivan, Mr. G.R.
Page Roberts, Very Rev. Dr, (Dean of Salisbury).
Page Roberts, The Hon'ble Mrs.
Page Roberts, Miss.
Page Roberts, Miss Constance.
Page Roberts, Miss Marcia.
Palmer, Capt. W. G.
Paris, Mr. and Mrs. G. B.
Parroissien, Mr., Mrs. infant and maid.
Pearson, Miss G.
Pearson, Miss M.
Peake, The Hon'ble Mr. A. and Mrs.
Perin, Mr. C. P.
Perry, Sir Allan.
Phipson, Mr. H. M.
Phipps, Miss.
Plomer, Miss F.
Porritt, Mr. and Mrs. L. A.
Potter, Mr. H. A., Mrs., infant and nurse.
Ranadive, Mr., Mrs. D. V., three children and infant.
Rawcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. J. L.
Redman, Mr. E.
Reichard, Mr. and Mrs.
Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J.
Rose, Mr. P.
Rosling, Mr. P. and Mrs.
Roy Smith, Mr. H.
Ruskonne, Mr. P. le B. and Mrs.
Sandwich, K.C.V.O., The Rt Hon'ble the Earl of and Valet.
Schiess, Mr. J.
Scott, Mr. C. W.
Scott, Mr. R. R.
Sewell, Mrs.
Sewell, Miss K.
Shericker, Mr. W. S.
Shirodkar, Sub-Asst. Surgeon G. R.
Sims Mr. A.
Sims, Mrs.
Slater, Mc L. Mrs. and Miss.
Smart, Mrs. F. M. and maid.
Smith, Miss Alice A.
Smith, Miss B.
Smyth, Mr. D.
Soames, M. P., Mr Arthur W.
Somers, Miss E.
Spittal, Miss M.
Spooner, Mr. A. F.
Starkey, Mrs. E. M.
Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B.
Stevenson, Miss L.
Stott, Mr. and Mrs. T. B.
Stow-Smith, Mr.
Stow-Smith, Mr. D.
Stow-Smith, Mr. H. and Mrs.
Stow-Smith, Miss A.
Stow-Smith, Miss and child.
Strachan, Mr. W. L.
Stubley, Mr. J. and Mrs.
Suthons, Miss.
Talyarkhan, Mr. F. S
Taylor, Rev. T. H.
Tennant, Miss.
Thomas, Maj., Mrs. H. M. and child.
Thomson, Mr W. H.
Thompson, Mr. Barney.
Thompson, Mrs. E.
Thornham, Miss A.
Thring, Mr. C. H. M.
Tod, Mr. and Mrs.
Todd, Mrs. E. C.
Trench, Mrs. W. L. C.
Turner, Mr. A. J.
Vernon, Mr. and Mrs.
Wadia, Mr. D. M.
Wagner, Mr. Paul and Mrs.
Wanquiez, Mr. G.
Watt, Mr. G.
Watt, The Hon'ble W. A., M. L. A.
Waterworth, Mr. A. E.
Wells, Mr. F.
Wells, Mrs.
Wheeler, Mr.
West, Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn.
White, Mr. A. W. T.
Williams, Miss D. R.
Wilson, Mr. C.
Wilson, Mr. L. D.
Windley, Revd. H. C
Wootton, Mr. Richd. and three children.

PER S. S. GABLONZ, 1ST MARCH.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Gablonz on the 1st March from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No 7 on the 1st March at 5. P.M. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 1st March at 3. P.M. sharp.

Adamson, Major J T G
Ansdell, Lieut R C
Archer, Mr C
Atkinson, Lieut J C
Atkinson, Mr R P
Atkinson, Mrs, and 2 children
Baily, Miss
Bartels, Mr and Mrs
Barton, Capt F H
Belgrave Capt F H
Belgrave, H D
Bennedik, Lieut R W
Bhanu, Mr and Mrs
Bland, Miss
Blythe, Mrs E
Blyth, Mr E
Boyd, Lieut O
Bradford, Lieut C A
Brooking, Col H T
Bremner, Lieut H N K
Buetel, Mrs L
Chalcondylis Mr A
Cardew, Mr A H
Corse Scott, Lt E J
Chester, Mrs S L
Cuff Lieut B
Curdis, Mr
Davidson Mr
Dampy, Mrs, infant and maid
Dennys, Col and Mrs G W P
Dennys, Miss
Dennys, Col A H
Dick Lauder, Capt
Digby, Lieut T A
Dobbie, Lieut-Col and Mrs C F
Donnenberg, Mrs, 3 children and infant
Evangelinidi, Mrs G C
Gall, Mr and Mrs B L F, child and nurse
Gatehouse, Mr R F
Ginka, Mr and Mrs
Gunberg, Mr C
Graham, Mr and Mrs J St J
Gray, Lt J F
Hase, Mr A
Hawes, Mr & Mrs C A
Hack, Rev R
Haden elet, Mr & Mrs O
Hill, Capt and Mrs H W D
Hobart, Lt D
Holmes, Miss A
Huter, Mr O
Hyam, Mrs
Jackson, Capt and Mrs G T T, infant & nurse
Jackson, Mr L
Jacomb-Hood, Mr and Mrs G P
Jesse, Mrs G G
Jopling, Mr L M
Kirkwood, Capt and Mrs J W
Knowles, Mrs, nurse and infant
Lamb, Miss M
Lamb, Miss
Lawton, Mr R W
Sobenhoffer, Mrs A
Leslie, Sir N R
Lewin, Capt E H
Lorenzo, Mr G
Lusard, Major E B
Maresch, Mr P
Marshall, Major J T
Massie, Major and Mrs C O, and infant
Massie, Master
Mathew, Mrs J C
Mayor, Revd and Mrs K
Maw, Mr C R
McCarthy, Mr H
McKendrick, Capt and Mrs, 2 infant, and nurse
Menzies, Capt V G
Morris, Major G M
Morton, Mrs A
Muntaz, Miss L
Molloy, Lt N F C
Noble-Taylor, Mr H G
Norman White, Mr H G
O'Donnell Paterson Capt and Mrs E H
Palit, Mrs L
Panday, Mr
Panday, Miss, and child
Pennington, Major W H
Pinhey, Mrs, nurse and infant.
Pilcher, Mr H F
Polacek, Mrs C
Pozey, Mr E D
Rimington, Mr F C
Richardson, Lieut E J
Robertson, Capt and Mrs A E
Roche-Kelly, Capt E
Rosenzweig, Mrs & maid
Saklatwala, Mr and Mrs N B
Saunders, Capt A R C
Scott, Lieut R N
Sellar, Lieut-Col W D
Seymour, Miss
Skinner, Lieut R M
Slater, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Mrs, and infant
Stewart Murray, Capt and Mrs
Stuart, Major and Mrs D F
Strathgor, Mr S T
Sommer, Mr and Mrs P
Tusig, Mr S
Talbot, Capt F E G
Takahasi, Mr K
Teufel, Mr C
Teed, Mrs Mr E
Tovey, Mrs C G L
Tracy, Major W M
Tupper, Mrs V M
Watts, Miss
Ward, Capt H C
Walker, Lieut S C
Wahl, Mr B W
Wathen, Lieut L W D
Whitmore Hay, Mr and Mrs M and infant
Wire, Lieut P R
Wyndham, Major and Mrs W and maid
Wyndham, Mr and Mrs W Y
Wyatt, Mr and Mrs A W N
Young, Col and Mrs F de B
Ziemsen, Dr F

PER S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" MARCH 3.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Glasgow Commander H. Finlay, will sail on Monday afternoon the 3rd March with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers takes place at the Ballard Pier at 2 p.m. sharp. Heavy baggage will be received till 4 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd proximo.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID.

Victor, Mr J A
Victor, Mrs
Broun, Hon Mr
Broun, Mrs
Coles Lt C Aubrey
Hamilton, Capt H W
Hamilton, Mrs
Hamer, Capt M A
Shroff, Mr C
Shroff, Mrs
Shroff, Miss
Wait, Mr G

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES.

Thomas Mrs Swayne and 2 children

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Andeer, Mrs M C and infant
Athill, Lt
Campbell, Mrs
Chadwick, Mrs M J
Coles Miss,
Flower, Major A Le M
Fellowes, Mrs
Howarth, Mr J
Howarth, Mrs and child
Kendrick Miss
Knowles, Mrs child, infant and nurse.
Lee, Mr W
Lewis, Mr
Lewis, Mrs and 2 infants
Muirden, Mrs
Myers, Miss
Robinson, Mrs J
Saunders, Mr W M
Saunders, Mrs
Saunders, Miss
Seymour, Mr C
Seymour, Mrs
Shaw, Mr J T
Shircore, Mr
Shircore, Mrs and 2 infants
Stevens, Mr A M B
Stevens, Mrs
Swan, Mrs and child
Tomlins, Mr J W
Tomlinson, Mrs and child
Warden, Miss A D

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

Clayton, Mrs F infant and nurse
Crawford, Mr M A
Crawford Mrs
Calcotta, Miss
Hodgkins, Mr
MacDonald, Mr J C
Parry, Rev J H
Parry, Mrs and child
Prendergast, Mrs child 2 infants and nurse
Smith, Miss Vera
Sollen, Mrs
Timms, Mrs A B
Wheeler, Mr Miss
White, Miss

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Bateman, Mr A
Berry, Mr R
Berry, Mrs
Bodger, Mr W
Bodger, Mrs
Brigue, Mr T
Crawford, Mr T C
Elliott Mrs O R
Fiegis Mr A W
France, Mr W A
France, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Jackson, Rev G W
Lanes, Major F
Malabari, Miss F B
Ogilvy, Lt G M A
Perreau, Major G A
Pinder, Mrs G D
Reid, Rev D
Rouse, Capt L V
Simonds, Miss
Pinson, Capt M H
Steed, Mr H
Thresher, Mrs and child
Vas, Mr J
Wales, Mrs J S G, child and nurse

KARACHI TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Browne, Major L S
Parsons, Mrs and infant
Petersen, Col F H
Phillips, Lt J W
Temple Cole, Lt-Col
Temple, Cole, Mrs
Trail, L R M

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mousur, 2,012 tons, Captain G H Gore, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Avicmoor, 2,882 tons, Captain J H Koeford, arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The P and O Co's steamer Morea, 6962 tons Captain J D Andrews arrived in harbour on Friday from Sydney via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's saloette, 2,331 tons, Captain A G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with mails & general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line Steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain P McLean, arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Heme, 1,199 tons, Captain J Younger, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon via Marmugoa, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Alavi, 2824 tons, Captain W Richardson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C S Penny, will sail to-day to Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain W H Cossens, sailed on Friday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 67 passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,842 tons, Captain C Stewart, will sail to-day for New York etc. with a general cargo.

The Japan mail steamship Co's steamer Indo-Maru, 249 tons Captain K. Kamaxiro, will sail to-day for Kobe etc, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Saloette	Lewellin ...	Aden. Feb 28
	Massilia	Mc Lean ...	Glasgow
	Heme	Younger ..	Rangoon, Feb 12
	Manuai	Gue	Jeddah Feb 18
	Morea	Andrews ...	Sydney, Feb 5
	Aviemoor ..	Kosford ...	Coutes, Feb 15

DEPARTURES.

Feb	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
28	Sydney	Rat	Marseilles
	Clan Sinclair	Smith ...	Antwerp
	Coptic	Owen	Aakyab
	Lawoe	Doste	Mauritius
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi

The following vessels obtained postal arrances on Friday.

Steamer Indo-Maru, Kamaxiro for Kobe.
" Alavi Richardson for Calcutta
" Rabenfels, Stewart for New York

The following vessels began to load on Thursday.

Steamer Pandua for Durham &c.
" Bahadur, for Calcutta.
" Crown of Castile, for Genoa.
" Barjora for Buseh.
" Saloette, for Aden.
" Massilia for Liverpool &c.
" Mansur, for Jeddah.
" Heme, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Neuralia sailed from Aden on the 27th inst. for Ballquehie. The same company's s. s. Chanda arrived at Antwerp in the evening of the 25th inst. The same company's s. s. China left Aden on the 27th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—1,131 1-2 cwts oil cakes, D Ebrahim and Co; 12,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 222 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co Ltd.; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

City of Athens s—4,000 cwts, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—9 bales carpets, A Ladak; 75 cases brasslet, Nizamuddin and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 10 casks condiments, 13 cases condiments, and 1 case printed labels, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 2 pots grass oil, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp J. N. Sapodia and Co; 600 cwts ginger E Scotawalli; 1,000 cwts nux vomica, M Jafferbhoy.

Arcadia s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—631 oak skins and 15 bales skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—37 cask skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,600 cwts linseed, 1,999 cwts groundnuts, 2,629 cwts teasisted, 9,000 cwts castorseed, 499 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 3,001 1-2, cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 702 cwts rapeseed and 601 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,400 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts mussoor and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE

Losna s—50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 95 bales hemp, T Mortison and C; 601 1 2 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HULL.

Newburn s—412 cwts castorseed and 375 cwts cottonseed, L Prayji.

FOR NEWYORK.

Persia s—8 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LISBON.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and C.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Leslie s—100 bales cotton, K H Kvan; and Co; 1,305 cwts nigerseed, Ralli Bros; 4,006 cwts castorseed and 3,001 1-2 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arcadia s—501 tons, manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Bengue s—593 3-4 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 28.

The share market ruled dull and inactive with business passing on a very restricted scale. In the jute market both buyers and sellers were more or less indifferent, while the gunny market ruled quiet with shipping buyers not much in evidence, but the bazar still buying Hessians for April onwards.

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—

The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Sharoff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son, KATRAK & Co., KARACHI and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

WOUNDED BIRDS!

Every Sportsman dislikes to see his birds wounded. The good shot generally kills his bird stone dead. You can reduce your chance of wounding birds to a minimum by using only a powder that throws a perfect pattern and gives high velocity.

NOBEL'S

"IMPROVED EMPIRE"

does this, and is recommended by all the great game shots at home.

Manufactured by Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Glasgow and London.

Wholesale Agents:—
EWART LATHAM & CO., Bombay.
Retail Agents.—TREACHER & CO., LD., Bombay.
MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
GOOLAM HUSSAIN ALLIBHOY, do. do.
ABDULALLY NOORBHOY. do. do.

BURGOYNE

You can rely upon BURGOYNE'S

SANTONINE LOZENGES

As a vermifuge they are always certain in their action because they contain the FULL percentage of Santonine.
Beware of cheap and worthless substitutes.

BURGOYNE. BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

"Glymiel" Jelly

For softening and Improving the Hands, Face and Skin generally, and for allaying irritation occasioned by Cold or Heat.

In metallic tubes As. 6, As. 10, Re. 1-0 from Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Proprietors
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN,

THE "LONDON" GAZETTE.

Feb. 11.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments :—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—D H Drake-Brockman, Commandant, 2nd Batt, 30th Garhwal Rifles (Nov. 22, 1912).

Lieuts. to be Capts.—R S Moss-Blundell, 27th Light Cavalry (Nov. 13, 1912) ; B M P Patrick, 42nd Deoli Regt (Dec 16, 1912); H N Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force) ; M Saunders, 36th Sikhs ; H C Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry ; E Cummings, 93rd Burma Infantry; D B Gray, 48th Pioneers ; K R McCloughin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs ; P T Blanford, 84th Punjabis (Dec 23, 1912) ; M G Anderson, 7th Gurkha Rifles ; D O W Lamb, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hudson's Horse) ; A C H Trevor, 24th Punjabis ; H V Budgen, 112th Infantry , G G Anderson, 26th Punjabis ; W H Lang, 16th Cavalry ; H R O Walker, 25th Punjabis; G T Drake-Brockman, 18th Infantry ; W A H Bird, 23rd Sikh Pioneers ; N H L Watts, 92nd Punjabis ; R P Nation, 39th Garhwal Rifles ; J F Mackain, 34th Sikh Pioneers ; C W Wallace, 22nd Punjabis; H M Burrows, 28th Punjabis; W Kenworthy, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry; L P Haviland, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse); D B Morris, 90th Punjabis ; E P Quinan, 27th Punjabis ; E J Ross, 8th Gurkha Rifles ; G F J Paterson, 34th Sikh Pioneers ; W Leith-Ross, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force) ; C de L Christopher, 36th Sikhs ; S C Gould, civil employ ; R W C Ricketts, 22rd Sikh Pioneers ; G H Summers, 29th King George's Own Light Cavalry ; K B Johnson, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multains); R W Manderson, 3rd Skinner's Horse ; A H Burn, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force; R F Clothier, 13th Rajputs (Shekawati Regt); L de L Christopher, 40th Patfians ; W S Oldham, 48th Pioneers; P C R Dodd, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers; M G Lake, 109th Infantry; C Cobb, 29th Punjabis; W Thyne, 90th Punjabis; J S H Ring, 46th Punjabis; A R O Mallock, 42nd Deoli Regt; J D Crawford, 89th Punjabis; E Grose; 16th Rajputs (Lucknow Regt.) (Jan.9).

Note—The promotion of Capt H Dening, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force) to that rank has effect from July 21, 1907, and not March 1,1908, as stated in the Gazette of April 24, 1908.

Note—The promotion of Capt. C H F Nixon, 91st Punjabis (L.I.), to that rank has effect from Nov. 4,1912. and not Nov 5 1912, as stated in the Gazette of Feb. 4

Indian Medical Service.

Note—The promotion of Major Stodart M.B., to that rank is antedated from July 29, 1905, 1905 as notified in the "Gazette" of May 15, 1906, to Jan. 30 1905.

Note—The promotion of Major H. A Williams, D.S.O., M.B., to that rank is antedated from Jan. 27, 1912. as notified in the "Gazette" March 22, 1912, to July 27, 1911.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assistant Surg. with the Honorary rank of Lieut. to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain —T. Barldry (Dec. 7, 1912.

To be Senior Assistant Surg. with the Honorary Rank of Lieut.—1st Class Assistant Surg. J. F. Fleming, 1st Class Assistant Sur. E. J. Murphy, 1st Class Assistant Surgeon K. G. Babavan, 1st Class Assistant Surg. H. G. C. Mill, 1st Class Assistant Surg. E. G. A. Prins (Dec. 7, 1912.)

Indian Army Departments.

Deputy Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Capt to be Commissary with the Honorary rank of Capt.—W E Bowder (Nov 11, 1912).

Assistant Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Lieut to be Deputy Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Capt—R Sharpe (Nov 11, 1912).

To be Assistant Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Lieut—Conductor S R Allwright (Nov 11, 1912).

The King has approved of the transfer of the following officer of the Indian Army to the Superny. List on completing ten years in civil employ :—Major P M Sykes, C M G, C I E, (Nov 22, 1912).

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Department :—

Indian Army.

Col H B Borradaile, D S O Dec 30, 1912
Col H E Kenny Dec 31, 1912 ; Lieut-Col A E H Newnham Jan 22 ; Major R L Morris Jan 3 ; Major W K Scharlieb Feb 6.

Indian Medical Service.

Major H J R Twigg, M B Jan 13.

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Honorary Capt R Rhubottom Nov 11, 1912.

War Office, Feb. 11.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen Sir Charles Fergusson, C B, to command a Division, vice Major-Gen W P Campbell, C B (Feb 4).

Lieut Lord Douglas M Graham, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen Sir C Fergusson, Commanding 5th Division, and to be seconded (Feb 5).

Major H M Durand, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major A A Kennedy, 3rd (King's Own) Hussars (Feb 4).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—The following Capts to be Officers of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded : A P H Trueman, Buffs (E Kent Regt), A W S Paterson, Prince Albert's (Somerset L I), R K Walsh, R Scots Fusiliers, and J G Ramany, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders (Feb 5).

Army Signal School—Capt H G Smith, R E, to be an Instructor (Feb 1).

Cavalry.

20th Hussars—Lieut R. H. Osborne to be Capt. (Jan. 14); Sec. Lieut. R. W. Sparrow to be Lieut. (Jan. 14th).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R G A—Capt. and Brevet Major E H E Collen, D S O, retires on retired pay (Feb 12).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The following Capts. to be Majors under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—A J Wolff, J R Garwood, Brevet Major Stewart G Loch, D S O, S H Wilson, T E Kelsall, D Ogilvie, H McC. Cowle, R L B Thompson, F R S Gervers, W K Russell, C P Gunter, H E C Cowie D S O, and E G Henderson (Feb 10).

Irish Guards—N L Woodroffe to be Sec. Lieut (on probation) Feb. 12).

Infantry.

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Major R P J Gwyn retires on retired pay (Feb 12) ; Capt E Baker to be Major (Feb 12).

Norfolk Regt—Sec Lieut R T H Reynolds to be Lieut (Jan 25).

Lincolnshire Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 :—V de Hoghton, an Adj, T F, L de O Tollemache, Adj, 3rd (S R) batt (Jan 15).

R Scotts Fusiliers—Superny Lieut R S Stuart is restored to the establishment (Jan 24).

E Lancs Regt—Major H H Werg retires on retired pay (Feb 12).

E Surrey Regt—Capt R V G Brettell retires on retired pay (Feb 12).

Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby), Regt)—Sec Lieut G H Chambers to be Lieut (Oct 25, 1912).

Highland L I—Major F M Sandys-Lumsdaine retires on retired pay (Feb 12); Capt H J Pack-Beresford to be Major (Feb 12).

R. Irish Rifles—Superny Lieut F. R. W. Graham is restored to the establishment (Jan. 30).

R. Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. H. W. Higginson to be Major (June. 25).

Memoranda.

Sec. Lieut. R. A.F. Montanaro, E. Surrey Regt., is granted the temporary rank of Lieut., while employee with the W. African Regt. (Jan 22).

Sec. Lieut. G. S. Clements, R. Irish Rifles, is granted the local rank of Lieut, while employed with the W. African Frontier Force (Jan 29).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Foot Guards

Coldstream Gaards—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) the Hon. Evelyn H. J. Bosawen is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry.

3rd Batt. Lincolnshire Regt—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) T. G. Whitefoord is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Suffolk Regt.—Lieut T M C Thomas resigns his commission (Feb 12.

3rd Batt R Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R G Bracken resigushis Commission (Feb 12).

3rd Batt Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Sec Lieut (on probation) P K Campbell is confirmed in his rank.

Essex Regt—J M Round, late Cadet, Haileybury College O T C to be Sec Lieut (on probation) Feb 12).

3rd Batt Princess Victoria (R Irish Fusiliers)—Major G K Swettenham, D S O retired pay, to be Major (Feb 12).

3rd Batt Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—G E M Macnaghten, late Cadet, Eton College O T C to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Feb. 12).

Army Veterinary Corps.

D E Williamson to be Lieut (on probation) Feb 12).

Channel Islands Militia.

Royal Militia of Jersey.

2nd or E Batt (L I)—C C Roe, from the Hurstpierpoint College O T C, to be Sec Lieut (Jan 28).

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"3" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by
Minx	not e tered	Maj Dickinson.
Trixie.....	3 38	Mr J Wardlaw Milne
Erin	8 55	Messrs. Magill and Beadel
Lylie	Scr	Col. Street and Mr E Y Watson
Cutter	1 47	Offs Salsette
Life boat ..	Scr	do

Course :—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—N. Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel.
Length 19 miles.
Time Limit 6-30 p.m.

"METRE" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M. S.	Entered by
Maya	4 43	Mr J N Parker
Corrie	4 43	Mr N B Macbeth
Cynthia	4 43	Officers R E
Mynona	4 43	Mr D Fraser
Nelta	Scr	Mr D Blythe

Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.
Length 10 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE. Sails at 3 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. Time M S.	Entered by
Fenella	13 13	Dr Goldsmith
Jenny Wren ...	7 35	Capt Gloster and Kuhardt
Maud	10 37	Messrs Culbertson and Rich
Mavourneen ..	0 45	Mr N Taylor
Pam.....	11 20	Mr A G Holmes
Cluths	Scr	Capt J Welch
V Fury	12 8	Mr B C Rate
Curlew	4 33	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	12 8	Mr T Greeson
Marie Louise...	7 35	Mr K MacIver
Anna	17 26	Officers Mint
Mamie	15 24	Mr J McLoughlin

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 9·1 miles. Time-limit 6 30 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances Time M. S.	Entered by
Eileen IV ...	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr J F Watson
Turquoise ...	not entered	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	35 12	Mr T S Kennedy
Mahahuka...	19 8	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	14 0	Officers R A

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel.—Length 12·8 miles.

SHIPS' BOATS—Sails at 2-50 p.m.

Course : Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Length 7·1 miles.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 14.

Mexico, again in the throes of revolution, has had little peace since, a century ago, it began the eleven years' war which ended in its winning its independence from Spain. The Republic came into existence in 1822, when it comprised a much greater slice of North America than now. A few years later, the people of Texas broke away and sought admission into the United States, which was somewhat reluctantly granted after ten years of diplomacy. The incorporation of Texas in the United States led to a three years, war with Mexico, which terminated in 1848 by the loss to Mexico of California, Utah, New Mexico, and Nevada, which followed the example of Texas. Despite its revolutionary tendencies, Mexio is in some respects conservative enough. Travelling in Mexico in 1904, Mr. Edward Smith records that he heard a woman calming a tempestuous child by saying "Ahi viene Drake." I made minute inquiries, and found that it is a common threat to children on the Mexican coast, like unto "Bony will get you!" or "The Black Douglas shall not get you!" Fancy people still living in terror of seeing Drake's topsails on the horizon!

One of the rarest honours which majesty ever bestows was that paid by the King in attending in person the memorial service at St. Paul's for the heroic victims of the Antarctic tragedy. Whether for a public personage or for a private friend, it is against precedent for the Sovereign to appear at ceremonies of this description other than Royal. It is true that the King attended the service at St. George's Chapel for the Duke of Fife ; but, as his Majesty's brother-in-law, the latter was by marriage accounted one of the family. Even as Prince of Wales, neither the present King, nor his late Majesty, ever attended private funerals. The one exception which King Edward made was for Colonel Oliver Montagu, who died some eight years before His Majesty came to the Throne.

The river Fleet, which, according to a report by the City Engineer, makes the construction of a subway at Ludgate Circus a difficult undertaking, has long proved itself a nuisance. In the reign of Edward I, the Earl of Lincoln complained to the King that a mill erected by the Templars on the bank of the Fleet, near Bridewell, had polluted the stream and lessened its depth. As a result of this complaint, the mill was removed and the river purified. But it was soon choked with filth again. Still, even after the Fleet was canalised in 1666, barges used to go up it as far as Holborn Bridge, and drawing in the Guildhall collection shows a number of barges moored by Bridewell Bridge, which was built high, so as to allow sailing-vessels to pass under it. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, the Fleet was so polluted that it had to be covered up, and since 1855 it has formed a part of the metropolitan sewers.

It would be interesting to know which of the many stories about himself the Duke of Norfolk had in mind when he described them in a speech at Worthing as "more imaginative than true." It is not correct, he says, that, when Postmaster-General, he rebuked, for discourtesy, one of the female staff at a rural post-office; and it was his father, and not himself, who carried a box for a little servant maid, and received twopence for his trouble. Among the imaginative stories also are probably to be placed the one which tells how he was ordered off his own lawn at Arundel by an indignant excursionist, who said, "Here, come out o' that! It's the likes of you that gets decent folk into trouble;" and the other amusing one of his calling a cab in the Strand at the request of a charming old lady, who handed him threepence, with the remark, "There you are, my man, go and get yourself a glass of beer!"

To-day is the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Wagner, which took place on February 12, 1883, at the Plazzo Vendramin, Venice. For many years after his demise, the splendid sixteenth century palace on the Grand Canal was made the object of pious pilgrimages by thousands of worshippers, whose favour took the form of indiscriminate looting of every movable article in the room in which he passed away. The Venetain nobleman to whom the Plazzo Vendramin belongs, seeing his furniture in danger carried off piecemeal, had the room emptied of its contents, but still permitted the devotees, most of them compatriots of Wagner, to visit the shrine. In the end however, he found himsel, obliged to withdraw the permission altogethher, when devout Wagnerians took to tearing down portions of the woodwork to carry away as souvenirs.

At the Paris Invalides there are to be seen certain war horses in carton-pierre. They serve as mounts for the effigies of the the flamboyant warriors of the first Empire. A visitor, the other day, after a critical examination of these destriers, offered to buy the whole lot. He was told, of course, that they were not for sale. But he persisted in his offer, and some curiosity was occasioned. Inquiries showed that he was a well-known transatlantic collector of high-class pictures and statuary. What did he want with horses in carton-pierre? It was presently recalled that these horses had figured in the Military Exhibition of 1900, but they were the joint work of Tourgueneff and of the late Edouard Detaille—the former having done the modelling and the latter the colouring and equipment. The would-be purchaser evidently knew what he was about.

The case of Mr. Maxse recalls the incident of 1901, when the then editor and publisher of the "Globe," Lieutenant G. E. Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Madge, were summoned to the Bar of the House, and having apologised for the publication of an article reflecting on the Irish party, were reprimanded by the Speaker. It is not often that Mr. Redmond secures the unanimous support of the House, but he did when he brought his matter up. The Sergeant-at-Arms on that occasion issued a writ on the parties, but Lord Hugh Cecil warned the House that if the editor proved contumacious, the House would be placed in a very awkward position. There was a generous apology, however, and the incident ended pleasantly. The appearance of a deliquent at the Bar of the House of Commons was in days gone by, invested with the further humiliation of kneeling whilst the Speaker was delivering his admonition. This was the practice followed in both Houses of Parliament, but it was finally abandoned in the middle of the eighteenth century.

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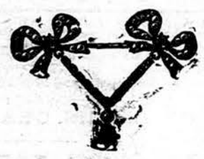

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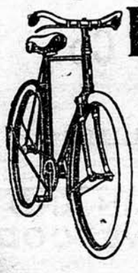

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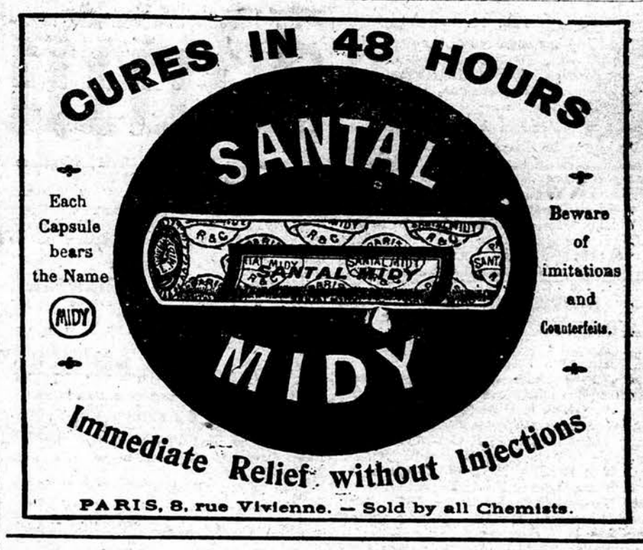

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